THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 31. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Over *fifteen* (1500) *hundred miles* have been built by two (2) powerful companies: the Union Pacific Railroad, beginning at Omaha, building west, and the Central Pacific Railroad, beginning at Sacramento, and building east, until the two roads shall meet. Less than two hundred and fifty miles remain to be built. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the through connection between San Francisco and New York will be completed by July 1.

As the amount of Government aid given to each is dependent upon the length of road each shall build, both companies are prompted to great efforts to secure the construction and control of what, when completed, will be *one and the only grand Railroad Line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.*

One Hundred and Ten Million Dollars ($110,000,000) in money have already been expended by the two powerful companies engaged in this great enterprise, and they will speedily complete the portion yet to be built. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interest, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The Government aid may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The right of way and all necessary timber and stone from public domain.

Second. It makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which, when the road is completed, will amount to twenty-three million (23,000,000) acres, and all of it within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

Third. It loans the companies fifty million dollars ($50,000,000), for which it takes a second lien.

The Government has already loaned the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-four million and fifty-eight thousand dollars ($24,058,000), and to the Central Pacific Railroad seventeen million six hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars ($17,648,000), amounting in all to forty-one million seven hundred and six thousand dollars ($41,706 000).

The Companies are permitted to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as they receive from the United States, and no more. The companies have sold to permanent investors about ($40,000,000) forty million dollars of their First Mortgage Bonds. The companies have already paid over (including net earnings not divided, grants from State of California, and Sacramento city and San Francisco), upwards of ($25,000,000) twenty-five million dollars of capital stock.

WHAT IS THERE YET TO BE DONE?

In considering this question it must be remembered that all the remaining iron to finish the road is contracted for, and the largest portion paid for and now delivered on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, and that the grading is almost finished.

WHAT RESOURCES HAVE THE COMPANIES TO FINISH THE ROAD?

First. They will receive from the Government as the road progresses about $9,000,000 additional.

Second. They can issue their own First Mortgage Bonds for about $9,000,000 additional.

Third. The companies now hold almost all the land they have up to date received from the Government; upon the completion of the road they will have received in all 23,000,000 acres, which at $1·50 per acre would be worth $34,500,000.

In addition to the above the net earnings of the roads and additional capital, if necessary, could be called in to finish the road.

WAY BUSINESS—ACTUAL EARNINGS.

No one has ever expressed a doubt that as soon as the road is completed its through business will be abundantly profitable.

Gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for *six months*, ending January 1st, 1869, were upwards of	$3,000,000
The earnings of Central Pacific Railroad, for six months, ending January 1st, 1869, were	$1,750,000 gold
Expenses	$550,000 gold
Interest	450,000 "
	1,000,000 "
Net profit of Central Pacific Railroad, after paying all interest and expenses for six months	$750,000 gold

The present gross earnings of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are $1,200,000 monthly.

HOW LARGE A BUSINESS IS IT SAFE TO PREDICT FOR THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD?

We would give the following facts derived from Shipping Lists, Insurance Companies, Railroads, and general information:—

Ships going from the Atlantic around Cape Horn, 100	80,000 tons.
Steamships connecting at Panama with California and China, 55	120,000 "
Overland Trains, Stages, Horses, etc. etc	30,000 "

Here we have two hundred and thirty thousand tons carried westward, and experience has shown that in the last few years the return passengers from California have been nearly as numerous as those going.

HOW MANY PASSENGERS ARE THERE?

We make the following estimate:—

110 Steamships (both ways)	70,000	(actual for '68.)
200 Vessels "	4 000	estimated "
Overland "	100,000	" "
Number per annum	174,000	

Present price (averaging half the cost of the steamships), for both passengers and tonnage, gives the following result:—

174,000 passengers at $100	$17,400,000
460,000 tons, rated at $1 per cubic foot	15,640,000
	$33,040,000

Basing calculations upon the above figures, without allowing for the large increase of business, which can safely be looked for, then estimate the running expenses at one half and we have a net income of $16,520,000; which, after paying the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds and the advances made by the Government, would leave a net annual income of $6,000,000 over and above all expenses and interest.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railrord Company and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. are both, principal and interest, payable in gold coin; they pay six per cent. interest in gold coin, and run for thirty years, and they cannot be paid before that time without the consent of the holder.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad for sale at par and accrued interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and accrued interest.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Reign of Terror in Havana—The Spanish Troops and their Barbarity—Details of the Murders at the Louvre.

The New York *Herald* has correspondence from Havana dated January 28. It says:—

Since my last we have had something akin to a carnival of blood in this city—a culmination of the intense enmity which exists between the Cubans and Spaniards, and which, long repressed by the arm of authority, has at length broken out in violence, murder and assassination. This feeling on the part of the natives has for its object more particularly the Spanish volunteers, organized by Lersundi, who, while energetic in support of the revolution which relieved Spain from a yoke, are none the less so to retain the one on the necks of these islanders. The battalions consist of seven, numbering in all between 5000 and 6000 men. Those organized soon after the breaking out of the insurrection are mostly composed of well-ordered citizens, but others of more recent date are made up of employes in the saloons, cafes, and warehouses; they are men without property and consequent interest in the island, with everything to gain and nothing to lose, mostly uneducated and brutal in their instincts—the last body of men to be entrusted with arms in a hostile city, save under the severest discipline. When not on duty they have been allowed to carry their weapons to their homes, in the streets and coffee houses; and their demeanor, ofttimes insolent and overbearing, has excited the natives almost to madness. This feeling towards them on the part of the Cubans has shown itself in the killing of a number of them, shot down by concealed foes. It is impossible to estimate the number of those thus taken off; but it has been sufficient to arouse the most malignant passions in the breasts of the worse part of the volunteers, not naturally inclined to moderation, and in their blind wrath they struck at random, careless of hitting friend or foe.

The first overt demonstration took place on the night of the 22d inst. at Villa Nueva theatre, as mentioned in my last. Its immediate origin it is extremely hard to get at, since the authorities afford no information, and look with suspicion on those seeking it, while those present, if not prevented by their alarm from understanding the real condition, state it in accordance with their sympathies. The performance was undoubtedly intended to be purely Cuban in its character, and, as far as prudence would permit, a demonstration in favor of the insurrection. A disturbance was anticipated on both sides. *La Prensa*, a Spanish paper, called attention to it in its issue of that day, and advised all well-disposed persons to be on their guard. Several ladies who entered the theatre before the curtain rose, wearing Cuban colors, were greeted with cheers for their bravery in coming to such a place at such a time, and in addition to the guard in attendance large numbers of volunteers were seen lurking around by those living in the vicinity. Nothing but a spark was necessary to set the train in motion. Perhaps, as stated, this may have been a seditious cry, an insult from a Cuban to a volunteer, or the color of a lady's ribbon. It resulted in a body of volunteers firing indiscriminately into the audience and killing some seven innocent people, besides wounding many others who have since died. In vain officers in attendance called on the infuriated soldiery to cease firing. They were beyond control, and it was only through the presence of mind of a high official, who caused an opening to be made in the back part of the theatre, through which a large portion of the audience escaped, that more injury was not done. Those passing out at the regular entrance were examined to see if they had arms about them; but as these were invariably left in the building none were discovered upon their persons. Numberless stories, scarcely worthy of repetition, are told of individual cases of outrage. It is certain that a lady wearing the obnoxious colors was seized and these torn from her in a most brutal manner, and she compelled at the point of the bayonet to cry "*Viva Espana!*" During the night shots were heard at various localities throughout the city, and the greatest terror and confusion prevailed.

On Saturday appeared in the papers the following proclamation of General Dulce:—

HAVANA, Jan. 23, 1869.—Citizens of Havana:—Last night a great scandal was perpetrated; one which will be punished with all the rigor of the law. Some of the disturbers of public order are in custody of the tribunals. Peaceful citizens confide in your authorities—defenders all of the integrity of the national territory and honor. Justice will be done and speedily.

DOMINGO DULCE.

The above document, though so skilfully framed as to commit the writer to neither side, had not much tendency to quiet the public mind. Business was practically suspended during the day. Large numbers of volunteers were going about drunk, arms in hand, compelling people, both native and foreign, to cry "*Viva Espana!*" and the city was practically given up to the control of an armed mob. The American consulate was crowded with people during the day, seeking protection, and many began making preparations to leave the city.

A number of outrages were perpetrated on American citizens, accounts of which are embodied in a communication from the acting Consul-General of the United States to General Dulce, herewith forwarded. It is impossible to record all of the outrages committed, for, as reported, they are innumerable, and I will notice but a few as examples. In Jesus del Monte an apothecary, with his assistant, while seated at the doorway of his shop, was fired at and mortally wounded by a party of soldiers. They afterwards fired a volley inside, destroying the greater part of the stock. In the morning of the 24th a number of persons were found lying dead in the street, among them a poor countryman lying by his horse, both killed with a musket ball. On the 25th a gentleman was shot dead in the Campo del Marte by a party of volunteers while passing peacefully along, and was left where he fell until afterwards removed by the police. A Cuban woman, herself the wife of a volunteer, incensed at the injury done her countrymen, seized her husband's musket and fired at a volunteer passing, killing him instantly. She was seized, and amid the hootings of the soldiery, with her arms tied behind her, was hurried off to prison. It is the subject of general remark here that the Cuban ladies are much more enthusiastic and outspoken in their sympathy with the insurrection than the men.

On Sunday evening an affair occurred at the Louvre, a popular drinking house, near the Tacon Theatre, which in blind brutality surpassed all that had occurred before. The facts, as related to me by an eye-witness, were as follows:—The saloon, as usual, was very full, although owing to anticipated trouble very few Cubans were present. As a volunteer force was passing a number of revolver shots were heard, fired by persons on the roof. Others say the shots were from the Tacon Theatre opposite. The volunteers rushed to the entrance of the building and poured a volley into the room, where were seated a large number of peaceful gentlemen enjoying their *refrescos* and cigars, killing five or six and wounding a much greater number, besides smashing the mirrors and other furniture. Seven battalions of volunteers were soon on the spot, together with a small force of regulars, to whom may be attributed the prevention of a still more extended butchery. Among the wounded were two young German clerks in commercial houses here.

At a later hour a party of volunteers entered the elegant and spacious mansion of Senor Aldama, a prominent and wealthy Cuban, pretending to search for arms. This building is the largest private residence in Havana, and is furnished with all the elegance and luxury which two continents can afford. Here the destruction by these "promoters of order" surpasses belief. Paying no attention to the few antique arms kept as curiosities scattered about, they at once commenced to destroy. Valuable pictures were pierced with bayonets; busts of various members of the family, taken in Europe, were broken; heavier pieces of furniture were ruined; magnificent and costly articles of *virtu* were stolen or ruined, and every article in many of the rooms destroyed or injured. One of these drunken fiends set fire to a costly bed curtain, destroying both that and the bed, and but for the entreaties of the least infamous among the volunteers, would have burned the house. They closed by outraging two of the female servants—a mulatto and a white woman—and left the house. The damage committed is estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000. The family fortunately was absent.

Monday morning opened upon a city completely terror stricken. Large numbers of people appeared at the various consulates seeking protection, and carts loaded with baggage and furniture moved towards the wharf, sent by people only anxious to escape from a city which they seemed to think given over to destruction. At the American consulate were gathered many citizens of that nationality, mostly of Cuban birth, fearful of their lives and property. A memorial was drawn up and signed by them representing the state of affairs and reciting the outrages which had already been perpetrated on American citizens.

Among the most painful of these was the shooting of Mr. Samuel Alexander Conner, a photographer, formerly of New York, and well and favorably known there. Mr. Conner's body was picked up by the police on the street, and the accounts of his death are numerous and contradictory. It seems that he had gone out from his house to call at the residence of a friend, whose family he had promised to look after in his absence; that, attracted by the firing, he had gone to the Ariete saloon, in the vicinity of the Louvre, and was there shot. A gentleman who claims to have been an eye witness to the act states that Mr. Cohner was seated at a table in the saloon referred to, and that while there several volunteers entered, who, with fixed bayonets, demanded that he should cry "*Viva Espana!*" He answered, "Why so? I am an American citizen," when they immediately fired and he fell dead. Upon Monday morning General Dulce began to make most energetic efforts to restore order. He sent for the volunteer chiefs and addressed them in the strongest language. He stated that the conduct of their men had disgraced the volunteers, heretofore so orderly and effective, before the world; that their conduct had been monstrous, barbarous; that they had fired upon innocent and inoffensive people; that they had entered the house of an innocent man and good citizen and destroyed his property, and that without authority or provocation. This was the act of brigands. They were ruining themselves, too. It is well known that the volunteers belong mostly to commerce. "You are driving away (he continued) your customers from the island. No one will remain here if they can get away." He reminded them that the Government had a knowledge of all suspected persons, and would look after them in due time; that the duty of the soldiers was simply a blind obedience to authority. He closed by informing the commanders that they would be held personally responsible for the future good conduct of their men, and dismissed them. It is stated that several of these officers took considerable umbrage at the very strong language addressed to them by his Excellency.

Following these outrages on American citizens, correspondence took place between the United States Consul and Captain General Dulce. The answer of the latter was as follows:—

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HAVANA, Jan. 25, 1869.—To the Consul-General of the United States of America in Havana:—I have received the communication of your Excellency dated this day, and orders have been given that the body of the American citizen, Mr. Samuel Alexander Cohner, victim of the unfortunate occurrences of last night, be delivered to Don Juan A. Suarez. I venture to assure your Excellency that events of this character will not happen again. No one can deplore and condemn them more than I do myself; but they are not new in the history of political revolutions, and to prevent them in future there is no other method than the impartial and energetic application of justice by those that govern. If circumstances of embarrassment and underhand management have produced a lamentable collision, although passive and of no importance as affecting the line of policy which I have resolved to follow, I shall not on that account forget the duties which the prestige of authority and the mutual relations of confidence which exist between the Government of the republic and the Provisional Government impose upon me.

For the better security of American citizens your Excellency can immediately send to the Secretary's office a list of all, and they will then be furnished with a document which will guarantee their safety on any of those occasions, truly unfortunate, but of frequent occurrence in Europe, especially when suddenly a *regime* of violent repression succeeds another of strict legality.

May God preserve your Excellency many years. DOMINGO DULCE.

Cuban Refugees—Arrival of a Steamer Load from Havana in New York.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—The steamer Columbia, which arrived yesterday morning from Havana, which port she left on Saturday last, brought among her passengers about ninety Cuban refugees. A portion of these took quarters at the New York Hotel, some are stopping at the Everett House, and the remainder have established themselves at the two Spanish boarding-houses in Eighth street and another in Bond street. Among these refugees are some of the wealthiest creole residents of Cuba, including their entire families, and nearly all come from the higher and better classes.

Of the present condition and aspect of political affairs in Cuba they bring no news additional to that which has already been given. It is peculiarly noticeable, however, that, as to stating any opinion on the subject of the revolution, as far as expressing any sympathy with either side, they are peculiarly, not to say pertinaciously, reticent. The reason of this is obvious. They class themselves as neutrals. They do not know which side will win, although the undoubted preponderance of present opinion is that the Spanish Government will be the final successful party. Still there is a doubt on this point, and they propose to take advantage of this doubt. Being most of them large property owners, and, therefore, having large pecuniary interests at stake, they do not intend to jeopardize their interests in the future by any premature expression of views carrying with it, in case they happen to take sides with the losing party, possible future confiscation of their property. Their coming here now, therefore, is only carrying out individual programmes of political policy, to get away from the country while in a state of revolution and the dangers incident to the existing unsettled condition of public affairs, and to be able, when the storm of the revolution has subsided and exhausted itself, to return on good footing with whichever side may hold the reins of government. As to the time the revolution will cease there are divers opinions. Some think it will end before a month, others that it will not be brought to a peaceful termination for many months to come. While it is conceded that the Spanish Government is putting forth energetic endeavors, and 5000 Spanish troops are daily expected to arrive from Spain to join the Government forces to put down the revolution, it is also conceded that the insurgents are daily increasing in strength, determination, and efficiency. Meantime the effect has been to paralyze business and leave everything unsettled and insecure. Hence the hegira to this country. It is said that the present arrivals of refugees is but the beginning—that is, if the revolution lasts much longer. Another steamer load is now waiting to take the next steamer from Havana for this port.

THE CHOCTAWS.

Their Treaty with the United States—A Grab for $800,000.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes:—

In September, 1830, the Choctaw Indians ceded to the United States by treaty ten million acres of lands in the State of Mississippi belonging to the Choctaw nation, the bulk of which have since been disposed of by the Government. The question of payment was agitated every Congress until the year 1859, when the Senate, on the 6th of March, passed a resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the Choctaws be allowed the proceeds of the sale of such lands as have been sold by the United States on the first day of January last, deducting therefrom the costs of their survey and sale, and all proper expenditures and payments under said treaty; excluding the reservations allowed and secured, and estimating the scrip issued in lieu of reservations at the rate of $1·25 per acre; and further that they also be allowed twelve and a half cents per acre for the residue of said lands.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior cause an account to be stated with the Choctaws, showing what amount is due them according to the above prescribed principles of settlement, and report the same to Congress.

The amount stated by the Secretary of the Interior under the order exhibits the following facts, viz.:—

That the Choctaws had ceded by the treaty of September 27, 1830 (acres)		10,423,169 69
Secured to the Choctaws for reservations	3,741,101 02	
Actually sold by the United States (acres)	5,912,166 65	
Granted away by Congress to the State of Mississippi as swamp lands and for railroads and schools (acres)	9,293,768 00	
Remaining undisposed of	1,583,603 04	
		10,423,139 69
The Senate having awarded to the Choctaws the proceeds of the sale of such lands as had been sold by the United States, on the 1st day of January, 1859, the Secretary of the Interior reported the proceeds of said lands to be		$7,656,378 65
And the Senate having awarded to the Choctaws 12½ cents per acre for the residue of said lands, the Secretary reported the residue to be 4,176,374 04 acres, and allowed therefor, at 12½ cents per acre		522,046 75
Making total amount to the credit of the Choctaw nation		$8,078,614 80
The Senate having directed the deduction of "the costs of survey and sale, and all proper expenditures and payments under said treaty," the Secretary of the Interior charged the expenses of survey and sale at 15 cents per acre upon the whole amount of the land ceded (10,423,169 69 acres), making		$1,042 313 26
And all other payments and expenditures under the treaty		4,055 053 54
Total amount of charges		$5,095,367 50
This sum deducted from the $8,078,414 90, left due the Choctaws the sum of		$2,981 247 30

Several deductions were made by the Senate from the gross amount, till the net sum asserted by them to be due was $2 332,560 85.

Congress on the 2d of March, 1861, made an appropriation of $500,000 on account of the claim, which, deducted from the aggregate net amount, leaves still due $1,832,560·85. About three years ago another attempt was made to get the amount, and last year the item of the above sum was actually inserted in the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Windom, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, opposed it, had it stricken from the bill, and the whole matter referred to the Indian Committee. The subject was considered and a favorable report presented at the last session, but not acted upon by Congress. Congress, however, by joint resolution, afterwards referred the matter to the Joint Committee of the two houses on Indian Affairs, directing them to report at the next (this) session of Congress.

At a recent meeting the joint committee directed Mr. Windom to make a report to the House in favor of granting the claim, so it is highly probable that this large sum, which has been engineered by a very shrewd and partly successful lobby for so many years, and who now have the matter just where they want it, will be tacked on the end of one of the appropriation bills at the last of the session when there will be no time to debate it, and if great care be not exercised it will pass. Suppose the whole sum were appropriated, how much would reach the Choctaw nation? The Choctaws had better attend to the business of collecting moneys for themselves, or they may live to see the happy day when the money would be appropriated, and another day when they would be swindled "Injuns."

The $500,000 appropriated in 1861 reached the Choctaws just in time to be used in the equipment of a regiment for the Rebel service. It will be remembered that the first Indians enlisted in the Rebel army were two companies from the Choctaw nation, who participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, where General Lyons was killed, August 10, 1861. Two Choctaw regiments, under the command of Douglas Cooper, U. S. agent for the nation, when the war began, served the Rebels throughout the war.

Cooper is now a principal member of the lobby, having this and other Indian jobs in charge. The opponents to the claim urge that the conduct of the nation, only forty males of whom were loyal during the war, warrants a forfeiture of whatever title in equity they had to the amount. The whole subject needs close watching. If Congress appropriates the money it should be done in such a manner as to make the payment directly to the Indians.

NEW JERSEY.

The Salt Meadow Drainage Abandoned.

The Newark *Advertiser* says:—

We have reason to believe that a serious trouble has arisen from the abandonment of the attempt to drain the salt meadows in Hudson county; and that their last state is worse than their first. There is now an unusual amount of fever prevalent in the Twelfth ward of this city, which the people there attribute to the condition of the meadows, as they have been left.

It will be recollected that the Pike Company went on and built a strong dyke. Becoming dissatisfied with their prospects they abandoned the work, and compromised with the contractor by paying him $40,000. The result is that the meadows are now shut out from the ebb and flow of the tides, the rain that falls within them remains standing, and malaria is the result. We have now a stagnant pool of fresh water, many square miles in extent, lying all along the eastern boundary of our city, and it is hardly possible that such a cause should fail to noticeably increase our death-rate.

The remedy, however, is easy and cheap. Without breaking down the dykes, for they will be wanted yet, the gates at all the leading creeks and sluices should be opened, permitting the free overflow of the meadows at every tide, changing the waters constantly and making them again healthy. To do this will require the action of the Hudson county authorities, who would doubtless promptly listen to, and act upon, any suggestion of the Newark Board of Health; which latter seems to be the proper body to take up the initiative.

The Missing Found.

The Easton *Free Press* says:—We noticed some two months ago the disappearance of Henry Frey, an old man of the age of eighty years, from the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Shannon, in Plainfield township. All search for him was in vain; but on Sunday last the body was found lying on the ground at a distance of about three hundred yards from the house. When found, one arm had been partially eaten by foxes, and the track of the animals first brought attention to the missing man. Frey was last seen on the fence near the place, and it is supposed that he fell from it, and being unable to rise, and the snow falling soon after entirely covered him, and thus made the search fruitless. A coroner's jury was summoned and an inquest held, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Judicial Contest at Harrisburg—Judge Thayer Certainly Elected—The Democratic Frauds in the Twentieth Ward.

Affairs in the West—Nebraska Legislation—Railroad Rivalry.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Judge Thayer's Election Vindicated—A Gross Fraud or Stupid Blunder Revealed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5.—Facts were elicited this morning which effectually dispose of the contest between Judges Thayer and Greenbank for the seat upon the bench of the District Court of Philadelphia. On opening the ballot-box of the Sixteenth division of the Twentieth ward, before the committee of the Legislature entrusted with the settlement of the contest, a specimen of the most ridiculous blundering, or else one of the most unparalleled frauds yet detected, was brought to light. On counting the ballots and comparing the result with the count made by the election officers, the following facts were disclosed:—

The actual count showed:—

Votes cast for Thayer	283
" " Greenbank	270
Thayer's true majority	13

The return of the election officers alleged that the vote stood:—

For Thayer	244
" Greenbank	310
Greenbank's fraudulent majority	66
Add Thayer's true majority	13
Thayer's gain	79

This gain of 79 votes by Judge Thayer, with the mistakes previously corrected and admitted by Greenbank's counsel, elects the former.

FROM OHIO.

Railroad Extension—The Rivalry Between the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 5.—There seems to be an opinion here that the various railroad measures that are now before the General Assembly, and are yet to come, are controlled in a great measure by Eastern speculators. There has been a substitute prepared for Callam's bill, now in the hands of a committee, to oblige all roads to determine to the satisfaction of the Auditor of the State the solvency of their road, and to buy any road in this State. This, it is said, is to help the Pennsylvania Central. A heavy force of lobbyists are here from Cleveland with a bill to place foreign companies upon the same basis as home companies in the matter of the purchase of any road. This bill, it is said, favors the Erie. Several days ago one member of the General Assembly said that bills are shortly to be introduced against the Erie Railroad, and that he intends to sell Erie stock. The points of this despatch are part of a conversation between certain prominent members of the Assembly.

THE FAR WEST.

Proceedings of the Nebraska Legislature—Heavy Fall of Snow.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Feb. 5.—The Nebraska Legislature has passed a joint resolution memorializing Congress to remove the Pawnees from their present reservation near Columbus. It has also agreed upon a bill providing a general herd law and a new county named Colfax to be organized. A bill was introduced for aiding the erection of a telegraph from Lincoln to the nearest connection on the Union Pacific Railroad.

The snow-storm on Tuesday and Wednesday was very severe. Weather clear and cold to-day.

A fire at Cheyenne on Wednesday destroyed nearly $20,000 worth of property.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 5—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account. United States 5-20s, 76½. Stocks quiet. Erie, 23½; Illinois Central, 93¾; Great Western nominal at 38.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—A. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 12¼d.; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales of the day probably 15,000 bales. Sales of the week, 140,000 bales, of which 15,000 were for export, and 63,000 for speculation. Stock, 257,000 bales, of which 85,000 are American.

LONDON, Feb. 5—A. M.—Calcutta Linseed declining. Spirits of Petroleum, 9s.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Feb 5 1869.

There is rather more demand for money, but the rates are without change. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent., the former rate on Government bonds. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. per annum.

The Stock market was moderately active this morning, but prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 112¼ for 6s of 1881; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; 110¾ for '65 5-20s; and 108¾ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were lower; the new issue sold at 100¾, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Reading sold at 47½@47¾, a decline of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 124¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼@58, a slight decline; Catawissa common at 9, no change; and Northern Central at 49¾, an advance of ¼. 43¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 56½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40½ for Elmira preferred; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 12¼, a decline of ½; 45 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 240, no change; Central National at 124, no change; and Northern Liberties at 116, no change. 123½ was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 157½ for Philadelphia; 57 for Penn Township; 58½ for Girard; and 75 for Western.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 31½, no change; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; and 12¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read RR	b5&bt...47 44		

FIRST BOARD.

$100 W & Frank 7s	84	32 sh C & Am	ls.124⅝
$100 N P R 7s	78½	2 sh lead	47¾
$100 do 7s scrip	85	100 do	47¾
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s	80⅝	13 do	s.30. 47¾
2 sh Bk N Amer	140	100 do	s.30. 47¾
10 sh Cent Nat Bk	134	100 do	47¾
8 sh Bk N Libs	115	100 do	47¾
220 sh Penna R	b30. 57⅝	100 do	s.30. 47 60
100 do	57¾	100 do	b30. 47¾
5 do	58	100 do	47¾
100 do	b60 58	200 do	s.30. 47¾
3 do	58	100 do	47 66
5 do	58	100 do	b30. 47¾
200 do	s60. 57¾	100 do	s.30. 47¾
100 do	b60. 58	100 do	b5&1st. 47 46
100 do	b60 sc. 58	7 sh Catawissa	9
100 do	b60. 58	100 sh Cata Pf	b.5. 34

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 36 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135¼	11·50 A. M.	135
10·10 "	135¼	11·52 "	135¼
10·25 "	135¼	12·05 P. M.	135
11·10 "	135¼	"	135¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112¼@112⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜@113⅝; do., 1864, 109⅞@109½; do., 1865, 110⅛@111⅛; do. July, 1865, 108¼@108⅝; do. July, 1867, 108⅜@109; do. 1868, 109@109¼; 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135@135¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅝; do. 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅞@109½; do., 1865, 110⅛@111⅛; do. 1865, new, 108⅜@108½; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@109; do., 1868, 108⅜@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101⅛@102; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135@135¼; Silver, 131@132½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅞@110; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 111@111⅛; July, 1865, 108⅜@109; do., 1867, 108⅛@109⅛; do. 1868, 109¼@109⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Union Pacific bonds, 101⅛@102. Gold, 135¼.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune,

"Money is easy at 7 per cent., with considerable amounts left on Government bonds at 6 per cent. Commercial paper remains unchanged at 7@9 per cent.

"Sterling Exchange is dull and weak at quotations:—Paris 60 days' bankers' bills sold in second hands at 109⅛; London, 60 days, 109½@109⅝; London, sight, 110⅛@110⅜; Paris, long, 5·16¼@5·15; Paris, short, 5·13¾@5·13⅛; Antwerp 5 17½@5 16¼; Swiss, 5·17⅛@5 16¼; Hamburg, 36½@36¾; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 41⅛@41¼; Bremen, 79@79⅛; Berlin, 71⅞@72."

From the Times.

"Money is in good demand at 7@9 per cent. to the brokers. The exceptions at 6 per cent. are upon balances voluntarily tendered to leading firms of the street upon United States and other prime collateral, subject to return, without notice.

"On the Stock Exchange there was a strong market for the public funds at a further advance of ⅛@¼ per cent.; a dull feeling in the Southern state bonds, and a highly excited and comparatively fluctuating speculation in the New York and Western railways. At one time appearances were in the direction of a serious breakdown in all the stocks with which the Gould-Fisk party are supposed to be connected, owing to their defeat at Harrisburg yesterday in another attempt to control the Western lines, this being the third repulse in a few weeks, and which, coming so soon after the action of the Boards of the Stock Exchange, refusing all dealings and the recognition of all contracts in Erie stock, is almost the severest as well as most untimely blow that could come upon this daring and unscrupulous combination. Erie stock has no status whatever on the street, and no reliable transactions are reported even at the decline of 36@38½ per cent. since its utter rejection by the Exchange last Monday. The short interest over all the stocks supposed to be held by the Erie party and especially their rumored attempt to sell our Fort Wayne stock which they recently purchased to control the March election, created a general anxiety in the railway market, and caused prices to fluctuate violently—New York Central, 185@186½@186½; and the Western list from 2 to 3 per cent. At 1 o'clock there was a somewhat steadier feeling, but later in the afternoon the quotations were again much unsettled and weak."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	161¼	Cleve. & Toledo R.	104⅜
Pa. and Res. R	94½	Toledo & Wabash	63¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	64½
Cle. and Pitt. R	93	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	78¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	83½	Adams Express	69¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91¾	Wells, Fargo	30
Chi. and R. I. R	129¾	United States	64
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	116¾	Tennessee 6s, New	67
Pacific Mail Steam.	116¼	Gold	135¼
West. Union Tel	37¾	Market irregular.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.—The Flour market is rather more active, but prices are unchanged. About 1000 barrels sold for home consumption at $5@5·75 for superfine, $5·75@6 25 for extras, $7@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minesota extra family, $7·75@8 for low grade winter wheat do. do., $8·25@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and $10·50@12·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7 50 ₱ barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is characterized by extreme dullness, and buyers operate sparingly. Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1 00@1 70, and 600 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·58. Rye may be quoted at $1 55@1 57 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is exceedingly quiet; 2000 bushels new yellow sold at 85@86c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2500 bushels Western at 73@74c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm at $50 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and some holders are asking $9 75 for prime lots. Sales at $9 25@9·50. Timothy is held at $3·75@4, and Flaxseed at $2·60 2 65

Whisky is dull at 94c @$1 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Arrived, steamship Hecla, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Arrived, steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg. She experienced heavy weather.

Also arrived, steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Cryptology of the Capitol.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Congressional edifice, it is well known, has been the grave of many brilliant reputations, and must be nightly haunted by the ghosts of thousands of politicians, and of tens of thousands of office-seekers who yet wearily glide through hall and chamber and vestibule, presenting sightless petitions, and inaudibly appealing to invisible committees. It has not, however, been generally known that far below the busy and bustling scene was a tenantless tomb, with a lonesome guardian, who for forty years, by the light of a solitary gas-burner, has vigilantly kept ward over nothing at all, and saved from desecration the awful emptiness of that expectant vault. This receptable was intended for the bones of the illustrious Washington, but as they were never brought to it from the family sepulchre at Mount Vernon, we can easily understand how immeasurable must have been the national respect for that mighty memory, since we have paid such honors to a place in which the Father of his Country, to speak with potential accuracy, might, could, would, or should have been buried. Unfortunately, this method of keeping up a posthumous dignity never came to the ears of our own City Fathers, for if it had but done so, we should have had in this metropolis at least six Tombs of Washington, with the most ponderous and expensive marble jaws, and with six faithful Democrats maintaining a slumberless vigil over six imaginary sets of bones. Every year the salaries of these loyal sacristans might have been raised. Every year there might have been fresh appropriations for keeping in good repair these mysterious shrines. Alas! it becomes more and more evident to us, great as we think ourselves in that branch of human knowledge, that we have not yet mastered the elements of office-holding, and have but a feeble conception of the incomputable resources of jobbery!

If we assume that the keeper of the Washington crypt has but done his duty, how remarkable his life! His business could only have been to keep some evil-disposed body from getting itself surreptitiously buried in this privileged resting-place. He may, at stated hours, have emerged, *de profundis*, for the purpose of getting his dinner or drawing his salary; but after any prolonged abandonment of his post, he might have come back to find an intrusive cadavre ensconced there by forcible entry and detainer, and not to be ejected by act of Congress. Then we should have had the Hon. Mr. Smith rising to a privileged question, and asking his friend, the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, if he knew anything of the wretch who had got himself buried in the crypt. Then a bill would have been brought in for the immediate exhumation of the intruder. Upon this there would, of course, have been a latitudinous and a longitudinous debate. Honorable gentlemen would have taken different views of the matter, some of them thinking all resurrectionizing to be unconstitutional, some of them calling for the opinion of the Supreme Court, some of them proposing a board of commissioners to superintend the removal, and some of them embracing the opportunity to make speeches upon the tariff and the currency. We are satisfied, if any body had thus got into the crypt, that it would have taken not less than five years of legislation to get it out, to say nothing of the fact that after such a desecration it would have been impossible, by the liveliest stretch of fancy, to suppose the genuine and original Washington to be slumbering in the place prepared for him. The charming fiction would have faded into prosaic commonplace. The irreverent would have had their jokes; the Gradgrinds would have howled their economical protests in either house; the crypt would have been made a coal-hole, or a store-room for public documents; and the venerable keeper of the crypt, his occupation gone, might have crawled into his old quarters for the last time, and there have expired, with his head pillowed upon a bundle of General Butler's speeches.

Whether with or without a foresight of this lamentable consummation, the General, we observe, has moved to abolish the solitary in the cellar. After his forty years of watching, after his waiting all that time for the arrival of the remains, until his heart has grown sick with hope deferred, we are to discard this exemplary officer, in whom

"————— appears
The constant service of the antique world."

This will never do. We must not thus confirm the adage which declares that republics are ungrateful. We propose the immediate erection in Washington of tombs for every President we have ever had, with a particularly large and handsome one for Mr. Johnson—a tomb in which he can stand erect (under ordinary circumstances) and make a speech whenever, as Mrs. Gamp says, he is "so disposed." And when all these places are ready, let them be confided to the keeping of the old gentleman in the basement, with the promise of a beautiful mausoleum for himself, if he should ever need it!

"The Cohesive Power of Public Plunder."

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The principles of the party, sir," said Randolph of Roanoke, in days long by, "the principles of the party are seven—the five loaves and the two fishes." "The party of the administration," said Calhoun, on a later occasion, "I am warned, is a cohesive party. So it is, Mr. President; for it is held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder." This is the bond of all political parties, and never has the truth of Randolph's pungent remark or Calhoun's been so forcibly illustrated as in the cohesive character of the party now in power; for never has the public plunder been so enormous, so lavishly used or so strong in binding diverse factions, cliques and rings as in the common cause of the spoils. It is only the old story from Holy Writ that "where the carcass is there will the vultures be gathered together."

Randolph's remark of the seven principles, if we are not mistaken, was applied to the administration of John Quincy Adams, the total expenditures of which—civil, judicial, diplomatic, army, and navy—were about thirteen millions a year. Calhoun's aphorism was applied to the Democratic party, under Van Buren, when all the regular disbursements of the Government and pickings and stealings put together did not much exceed thirty-five millions a year; and yet the financial disasters, with the official corruptions and spoliations of Van Buren's administration, resulted in the overwhelming Democratic defeat of 1840; for the "cohesive power of the public plunder" among the Democratic politicians produced a general revolt among the people. But what a bagatelle was the sum of the Government expenses of thirty-five or forty millions a year, with no national debt and no direct national taxes, under Van Buren, compared with our present magnificent figures of national expenses and stealings of four or five hundred millions a year, with our national debt of twenty-five hundred millions and our direct national taxes of two or three hundred millions! A suggestive contrast this to the tax-payers of the United States.

What a mine! What abounding placers of greenbacks, gold and diamonds, silks, satins, and laces, fine houses, fast women, and fast horses are here for the Treasury rings of manipulators and gamblers in gold, bonds, and stocks; for the whisky rings, railroad rings, custom house plundering rings, Indian Bureau rings, and for all the holy alliance of fast men and fast women, of law-makers, law-breakers, contractors, and lobby-jobbers! Hundreds of millions of money are still in these rich placers for the spoilsmen, though hundreds of millions have been taken out and divided among the confederate Treasury robbers. Here we meet the beast with seven heads and ten horns face to face. Here are the labors of Hercules awaiting the President elect. Here is Bunyan's picture of Christian and Apollyon. Here lies the difficulty at the threshold between General Grant and the Senate on the Tenure-of-Office law in any shape you please. But there is no fear that he will fly off at a tangent from the Republican (Chicago) platform; no fear that he will try the game of Captain Tyler against the financial bills of Congress, or the "policy" of Andy Johnson against the reconstruction laws or negro suffrage. There is no fear that if relieved from the restrictions of the Tenure-of-Office law he will turn honest men out of office in order to put rogues in their places. Nor do we suppose that General Blair himself, though he sticks to it, really entertains the absurd tomfoolery that our greatest danger is that General Grant will establish a protectorate or an empire on the ruins of the republic by following the example of Cromwell, or that of Napoleon the First or Napoleon the Third.

No such fears or doubts as these are entertained among the radical managers of the Senate. But still they are afraid of General Grant. They are afraid that he really means retrenchment and reform; that he will not understand that all such notions are claptrap and humbugs, and are thrown out only as the tub to amuse the whale. And so they intend to hold his removals from office subject to the consent of the Senate. Otherwise, if he were restored to the Executive status of Lincoln he might reduce in a few months scores of thieving radical office-holders, with the hundreds of their outside friends and confederates, to bankruptcy, in breaking up their speculations. We dare say, for instance, that an intelligent and honest Secretary of the Treasury of Grant's own way of thinking, and free to act, could in six months bring gold down as low, perhaps, as fifteen per cent. premium, and thus save millions upon millions, hundreds of millions, to the Treasury of the people, by simply breaking up the Treasury manipulators and pet brokers and gold gamblers of Wall street. But how many Senators, with their cousins, and nephews, and favorites, and sharers of the spoils, would be among the losers? Who can tell?

Here, then, the continuance of the Tenure-of-Office law has a practical meaning: for it may serve to restrain even an honest Secretary of the Treasury in the use of the guillotine, for fear of a rumpus with the Senate. But, again, look at the whisky rings—the dealers in contraband whisky. They have a lobby fund far exceeding the capital of the old United States Bank, which turned the country upside down in its death struggle with General Jackson. A bold, faithful, and fearless Internal Revenue Commissioner, in General Grant's way of doing business, within a few weeks in overhauling his revenue subordinates might astonish the country with his unearthing of lawless whisky officials, whisky stills, and whisky dealers. But under the Tenure-of-Office law the President must submit his removals to the Senate, and if Senator John Doe or Richard Roe has a friend thus in danger he may say to other Senators, "Save my man and I will assist in saving yours;" for has not this plan of operations become a common practice under Andy Johnson in confirmations and rejections? Is the Senate honest? Ask Collector Smythe.

What, then, can General Grant do under this Tenure-of-Office law? Let him do his duty and turn out the rogues wherever he finds them, submitting his reasons to the Senate, and let the responsible majority of that body play him false if they dare. The country will sustain him; the people expect him to do his duty, no matter where the blow may fall. We are satisfied, too, that he will meet the work before him without flinching, and that herein lie the doubts, fears, and misgivings that shake the faith of the radical camp.

General Grant and the Office-Seekers.

From the N. Y. Times.

The scramble for office has begun. Aspirants are bestirring themselves. Applications for place are in brisk circulation for signatures. Members of Congress are importuned for their "influence," but they are themselves as yet too fearful that they won't have any, to be very active or very profuse even in promises. But the political hive is in commotion, and is likely to be kept so for some little time to come.

One of the first things General Grant will have to settle as President, will be whether members of Congress are to make the appointments to office for their respective districts, or not—for this is really what is claimed on their behalf. In form, of course, their claim does not take this shape; they only demand the right to recommend—but they also demand that their recommendations shall be accepted as decisive. They hold, in fact if not in form, that it is their right to designate the national officeholders for their districts; that a President or head of department has no right to look elsewhere for advice touching his appointees; and that it is a personal slight, as well as a political wrong, for him to do so. We do not in the least exaggerate the nature of the claims put forward by members of Congress in this respect. We know of individual cases in which they have been thus pressed, in which members have thus claimed the right of designating appointments, as belonging to their positions in Congress and in the party, and in which they have made the refusal to allow them to do so ground of political and personal quarrel with the offending magnate.

That this claim will be made upon General Grant with combined and impetuous vigor we do not doubt. Will it be conceded? It would not be strange if it should. It is an easy way of escaping infinite trouble, averting a great deal of harassing animosity, and satisfying those bustling people who call and probably think themselves *the party*. Most Presidents practically have conceded the claim, and have thought themselves happy if allowed to choose here and there a man for office—one in a hundred or even a thousand—to suit themselves. And in this way they have secured for themselves what little peace and power they have been permitted to enjoy. Will General Grant follow their example? Will he be content to walk thus in the broad path of safe precedent, and hand over the most important of his powers and the most responsible of his duties, in order to rid himself of its perplexities, to the hands of others? If he does he may secure "peace"—for himself, if not for the country. If he does not, he may prepare for a fight hotter and more embittered than any he has yet encountered.

The power of thus making Executive appointments has come to be altogether the most important of the functions of the average Congressman. It makes him a great creature with his constituents. It makes him the great local Mogul of his party, the dispenser of public pap to its hungry hangers-on. It makes him at once, within his district, the great being who can reward his friends and punish his enemies; and this, with party politicians, is the nearest approach to omnipotence their imaginations can conceive. But they do not always content themselves with these shadowy glories that thus attend upon the power they claim; it has for many a much more direct and tangible value. It is capable of being coined into cash. Offices are sought throughout the world, including the United States, because they are worth something, because they bring in revenue—salaries, perquisites, pickings, "chances;" and for all these solid and substantial things he must be a very base-minded office-seeker who is not willing to pay. There are members of Congress who put a cash value on the places they procure for their friends, and who demand its payment in acknowledgment of their services for thus procuring them.

If General Grant or anybody else supposes that a power of this sort—at once so pleasing and so profitable—is to be surrendered without a struggle, he mistakes the practical, pushing, and pertinacious character of the American Congressman.

Next comes the claim of papers—letters of recommendation signed by thousands of active and influential members of "the party"—to be deemed conclusive in matters of appointment. All the departments at Washington, all the custom-houses, post-offices, and other public buildings of the land are crammed full of them. The enterprising applicant usually draws his letter up himself, has it legibly copied, and hires as many persons as he can afford to carry it around for signatures. It usually asserts that "we the undersigned" have personally known the applicant for the last five, ten, or fifty years—are intimately acquainted with his life, habits, character, and devotion to the interests of the party, etc. etc., and hearing that he is spoken of as a candidate for such an office, respectfully but urgently request that he may be appointed.

The chances are ten to one that not one in ten of those who are asked to sign this letter ever saw or heard of the applicant, or even knew before that there was such a person in existence; yet every one is expected to sign it as a matter of course, and as a general thing they do. They have not the independence to refuse nor the time to explain, and the favor is but a small one, such papers having no weight; so their names go on and the thing is ended. This is the way in which such letters of recommendation are usually procured. They say but little, and that little is usually false. It does not need much reflection to show that, as proof of fitness for office, they are absolutely worthless. Yet appointments are constantly made on the strength of them, and the appointing power uses them to excuse what may prove to be a very bad appointment on his part.

The weakness of the whole thing is apparent, and it ought not to be difficult to uproot a practice that has so little to recommend it. Yet it is *very* difficult. A great deal is said to excuse it. It is said to be the only way in which the merits of the application and the wishes of the party can be made known to the appointing power, who naturally must feel grateful for information which he needs so much.

What this mode of making appointments has done for our civil service, we know to our cost. Whether it can be reformed and improved we are yet to learn. It is quite certain that the attempt to change it, in any essential respect, will be fiercely and strenuously resisted by the combined interests which thrive and profit by it. And this is but one of the many ways in which the country will be brought to a decisive test of the question, whether it is governed by the will and for the welfare of the great body of the people, or for the profit and at the pleasure of special cliques and combinations.

The Tennessee Conservatives.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We resently printed a letter to the editor of this journal from several representative men of the Tennessee conservatives, including ex-Governor Neil S. Brown and ex-Senator Henry S. Foote. The other signers, though not so widely known, are equally respected and influential at home. We ask for it the thoughtful regard of all who heartily unite in General Grant's aspiration—"Let us have Peace."

The novel feature in this letter is its full concurrence in the position we proclaimed long ago, that universal amnesty and impartial suffrage are each desirable and necessary of itself, and not merely as a counterpoise to the other. When we declared, in November, 1866, that we favored universal amnesty at all events, we did not mean, and did not imagine that we could be supposed to mean, that we would in any case abandon our advocacy of impartial suffrage. We meant only that, if there had never been a slave nor a negro in the land, we should have stood for universal amnesty as wise and beneficent; that we did not propose a dicker, nor support universal amnesty merely because we desired impartial suffrage, but because we deemed it wise and right.

The only practical question is that of time. No man who even pretends to statesmanship can donbt that enfranchisement is destined to be universal. It is virtually settled already that the blacks are to vote in spite of their color. Who believes that a large class of whites are to be left under the ban for ever? Those disfranchised for participation in the Rebellion are inevitably superior in intelligence, in political experience, and even in general ability, to their enfranchised neighbors. Can the pyramid stand on its apex for ever? Do we not need whatever capacity we have? Have we not a right to its freest use? And how can it be said that A. or B. is the choice of his district for Congress or of his State for Governor, if a large portion of the people can neither vote nor be voted for? And (in short) since every one who knows anything must know that the removal of the existing disabilities is a question of time only, why not settle it at once, and give peace to the country?

Our Own Goldwin Smith.

From the N. Y. World.

We have never yet been able to determine the precise measure of obligation which we owe to the people of England for their self-abnegation in permitting themselves to be deprived of the counsel and instruction of that eminently earnest and philosophical political and moral teacher, Mr. Goldwin Smith, and in consenting to the transfer of that bright and shining light to the shores of this hemisphere. Mr. Goldwin Smith is what is termed in England a "Democrat," and, as we have no end of Democrats in America, to send another here, as a special favor, is rather too much like adding sweets to the sweet, to say nothing of the fact that English "Democrats," after landing in America, are generally observed to be transformed into the similitude and likeness of red or black Republicans—a change which some observers have attributed, perhaps without sufficient grounds, to the effects of the *mal de mer*, which is known to bring many hidden things to light, and which has been observed to change the lily-white complexion of a *prima donna* to a ghastly bottle-green. Nor have we been greatly aided in the determination of the question of whether England's loss by the migration of Mr. Goldwin Smith has equalled our gain, by the perusal of an epistle lately addressed by that gentleman to the "Workingmen of England," through the columns of the *Beehive*, a trades-union journal of London. So far are we from being enlightened by this letter, that it has befogged us in an entirely new class of speculations arising from the suspicions which it awakens that, had the workingmen aforesaid been a little more democratic—in Mr. Goldwin Smith's acceptation of that word—he would have remained in their midst to bless them; and that it has only been because they were, in his opinion, hopelessly given over to "beer and bribery," and were willing to be led like voting cattle to the polling-booths by the Plutocracy, who have taken the place of the old aristocracy, that he has forsaken them to come to this happier clime, where beer, when drank at all, is heroically paid for by the consumer, where bribery is wholly unknown, and where it is notoriously much easier for a rich man to pass through the eye of a needle than to be elected to Congress under any circumstances whatsoever, our legislators being invariably selected from the laboring classes—those engaged in that arduous toil, known as "pipe-laying" being especially favored—our Presidents always being rail-splitters, tailors, or tanners. It appears that, had there been the slightest hope of bringing about such a state of things as this in England, Mr. Goldwin Smith would have remained there to aid in the work; but that, as the case was a wholly hopeless one, he resolved not to wear out his life in fruitless toil. The recent election in Great Britain, he declares, so far from being a victory of democracy, was only a triumph of money; the House of Commons is more than ever the rich man's club; no wise man can expect any good thing to come from such a legislature; the extension of the suffrage, from which such mighty results were to flow, has placed the Government of the country more firmly than ever in the hands of the nobles and the rich parvenues; the new electors have not only failed to send even a single member of their own class to represent them, but they have permitted the few old members who entertained pronounced democratic opinions to be expelled from their seats. True, Mr. Goldwin Smith thinks that all this was but natural—the new electors were like Adam in the garden; the woman tempted him and he did eat; the rich men in England dangled the "almighty pound" before the eyes of the newly-enfranchised, and straightway they voted the wrong ticket. The most alarming part of the business is that, unlike Adam, they are not ashamed, probably because they are not naked, but are newly clad in garments bought with the "fi'-pun' notes" thrust by kid-gloved fingers into their horny palms. And although the Lord punished alike the tempter and the tempted, Mr. Goldwin Smith thinks it so entirely in accord with the instincts of English human nature that a poor man should sell his vote to the highest bidder, that he has no words of condemnation for the bribed, and reserves all his wrath for the bribers. Something may possibly be done, he thinks, by substituting the ballot for open voting, "the abolition of those nests of venality, the small boroughs" (one of which nests, by the way—the little borough of Frome—elected Mr. Thomas Hughes, the only man who, by any stretch of imagination, may be called a workingman's member), and the transfer of the expenses of elections from the candidates to the rates. But, after all this is done, there will be little hope of a reform, since "no legislation can alter the character of the people;" and how miserable and venal that character is, Mr. Goldwin Smith has already explained.

Having thus delivered himself on general subjects, Mr. Goldwin Smith descends to personal themes. He explains why he was not himself a candidate at the late election. "Either a Tory or a professing Liberal"—no genuine Liberal, of course, would have opposed him—would have run against him; "and I could not have afforded to fight him with my own money, and I could not have brought myself to accept pecuniary aid even from the most generous hands. * * * A man is not bound to ruin himself, much less to degrade himself, in seeking it (a seat in Parliament), and I could not have represented the workingmen except on terms consistent with their honor and my own." And, moreover, had he been elected to Parliament, he could have done his constituents no good, for "being untrained to debate, I could not have given even a forcible expression to our views." There is no little meat to be found in these few kernels. In the first place, even with Mr. Goldwin Smith, it seems to be all a mere matter of money. A seat in Parliament is only to be bought. Could he have "afforded" the expenditure requisite to buy the necessary number of voters, he does not make it appear that any scruples of principle would have stood in his way; as he could not "afford" that expenditure out of his own pocket, and could not bring himself to accept "donations," as Mr. Odger and Mr. Hartwell did, he let the seat go to the deuce, and bought his ticket for New York. To buy a seat at one's own expense, to a man of limited wealth, is "ruin;" to buy one at the expense of others is "degradation;" but for a very wealthy man to buy one out his own pocket is to represent a constituency on terms "consistent with the honor" of the represented and the representative. If this all be really true, what in the name of common sense has Mr. Goldwin Smith to complain of? From his premises the conclusion is inevitable that no one but a rich man or a "degraded man" can be elected to Parliament—and certainly a very moral philosopher like Mr. Goldwin Smith would prefer that the legislators of Great Britain should be millionaires rather than miscreants. Undue modesty, perhaps, constrained Mr. Goldwin Smith to assuage the agony that must convulse the breast of England at the thought of losing him, by asserting that, as he is "untrained to debate," he would have been useless, because silent, in Parliament. He is a gentleman of whom a journal which does not adore him has spoken as "one who has received all the culture that Oxford could bestow, who has studied and written and even spoken upon politics for many years, and who would have addressed Parliament with the weight of a justly earned reputation, which would have far outweighed his necessary ignorance of Parliamentary routine and his inexperience in debate." Moreover, parliamentary orators are made and not born—made, too, by trials, repeated in spite of failures, in Parliament itself; and if men waited until they ceased "to fall below Demosthenes and Cicero" ere they offered themselves for election, there would be the same dearth of legislators as of swimmers did all boys and girls follow the advice of that careful parent of whom thus the doggerel runs:—

"Oh, mother, may I go to swim?"
"Oh, yes! you may, my daughter;
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb;
But don't go near the water."

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

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YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
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There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

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Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

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IN BOND AND DUTY PAID. 4 11

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MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3d

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Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

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Without Injury to the System.
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For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright fires as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
1 7 2p Also, WOOL SACKS.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
8 26 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages from, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6,
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9,
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, February 13,
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, February 20,
ETNA, Tuesday, February 23,
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PERRIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
In gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 17 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 14

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York 3 9

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869.
The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1869. This vessel is a
PROPELLER
of 241 66-95 tons; length, 135 feet; breadth, 22 2 10 feet; depth of hold, 8 5-10 feet; draft, light, 3 feet; loaded, 8 feet.
She has one direct-acting low-pressure engine (34x24 inches) of 90 horse power, and one boiler.
The hull is of iron, covered with 2½-inch white oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of three thousand dollars.
All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.
The vessel is now lying at the head of SPEAR'S WHARF (foot of Gay street), where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
t and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—
2,000 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
700 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Braces and Hames.
Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at the Arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

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MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
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Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
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PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4264. 1 19 1m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Bernard McCloskey was yesterday appointed a policeman in the Ninth district.

—The museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences was visited last year by 65,769 persons.

—During the year 1868, 147 children were admitted to the Day Nursery for Children, located at No. 410 Blight street.

—William Duff was arrested in Hestonville on the charge of hauling calves in a wagon with their feet tied together. He was fined $5 and the costs by Alderman Maule.

—The alarm last evening at twenty minutes of eleven o'clock was caused by a trifling fire at Scull & Rex's wood wharf, at the foot of Poplar street.

—The new turbine water wheel at Fairmount will be completed and ready for running before the close of the present month, and the Roxborough water works will be in operation in about two weeks.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now engaged in constructing on the east side of Thirtieth street, above Market, a large building for receiving and storing grain. The house will be 555 feet long and 125 feet wide.

—Yesterday morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, Lewis Webb, while working on the steamer Brooklyn, lying at the Navy Yard, fell off the staging and was killed. His body was removed to his residence, No. 222 Reed street, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

—The woman who borrows mourning dresses on pretense that they are for neighbors to attend funerals in, and does not return them, has obtained several recently. The swindle has been so long practised that her success has emboldened her to a frequent repetition of it.

The greatest number admitted in one day was 37. The families represented numbered 79. The total number of meals provided was 12,210. The object of this nursery is to receive and care for during the day the young children of poor industrious working women, whose employment calls them from their homes, and no child is received unless the mother is employed away from her home. The children are received at 6½ o'clock A. M., and all must be under eight years of age. They are allowed to remain until 7 o'clock P. M.

—John Manly was arrested yesterday, on a warrant in which he is charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, Moses Lowther. The complainant, Lowther, was shot in an affray which occurred on the day of the November election, near the poll at Fourth and Wharton streets, and was confined to his bed for several weeks in the Pennsylvania Hospital. Upon Manly being taken to the Central Station, Lowther not being present, the prisoner was locked up for a hearing.

—A new iron-hull steamer, nearly completed at the yard of Messrs. Reaney & Son, Chester, is built upon a new principle. She is 216 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 6 feet depth of hold. On each side of the deck is a double cylinder locomotive engine, with locomotive boilers. The wheels of the steamer are 21 feet in diameter, and will make fifty revolutions per minute. The designer of this boat calculates that she will make thirty miles per hour.

—A week or two ago, much of the paving at Second and Chesnut streets was removed to admit of a curve being made for the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company, to enable them to turn into Second street. After the curve was laid, neither the cubical blocks nor the flagstones were replaced, but have since remained in the condition in which they were carelessly thrown by the workmen. The crossing is not only almost impassable, but dangerous at night. An ordinance makes it the duty of the Supervisor to attend to the matter.

—James Burk, *alias* Sailor Burk, and Hugh Green were to have had a further hearing at the Central yesterday, on the charge of robbery. The name of Burk was called, and not responding, the name of his surety, H. W. Donald, was then called, with the same result. The latter, when he went bail for Burk, swore that he lived at No. 1224 S. Fourth street, and that he owned two houses, Nos. 2045 and 2047 Rittenhouse street, and that they cost him $16,000. Chief Ence stated that he made inquiry about the properties, and found that No. 2045 is owned by Thomas Haggerty, and is assessed at $1200, and No. 2047 is owned by Thomas Snyder, and is also assessed at $1200; and further, that no such person as H. W. Donald resides at No. 1224 S. Fourth street, and that General Perrine has lived there for eight years; hence Burk is at large on straw bail.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—"Down East" the roads are blocked up with snow.

—The Sinking Fund of the Gas Trust amounts to $1,716,814·63.

—D. S. Burns was yesterday elected Superintendent of the Schools at Harrisburg.

—The snow storm in Montreal continues with great fury, and railroad travel will be stopped.

—Mexican journals accuse Minister Rosecrans of "hinting" at annexation in his public utterances.

—The schooner Louisa, from Savannah for this port, put into Norfolk yesterday, leaking, and with loss of her anchors.

—Charles H. Dupuy, a prominent French teacher and Odd Fellow, died in Baltimore yesterday from an overdose of chlorotorm.

—The Missouri Legislature, in joint session, yesterday, with due respect received the delegates of the Woman's Suffrage Association.

—The Republican State Central Committee, yesterday, at Harrisburg, decided to hold the next State Convention in this city, June 23 next. Time, 10 A. M.

—Judge Godlove S. Orth, one of the most prominent and able members of the present National Congress, and a member elect to the Forty-first Congress from the Seventh Indiana district, is spoken of as the probable Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the incoming administration.

—While a concert and ball at St. Patrick's Hall, Montreal, Canada, was in progress on Wednesday night—two thousand persons being present—a cry was raised shortly before midnight that the roof was giving way, causing intense excitement. All immediately rushed towards the street, but while the last were getting out the roof fell with a tremendous crash. Several persons were injured, but it is hoped that none were killed.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—For several days a rumor has been current that the revolutionary Generals Cespedes and Aguilera have surrendered to Count Valmaseda, but the report proved untrue. No news has been received from the Eastern Department.

The journals of the city have refrained for the past week from publishing news from the seat of war, and it appears as if there was a tacit understanding not to inform the people as to the condition of affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Still later despatches from Athens announce the probable adherence of Greece to the protocol of the Paris Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Henderson has been appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, vice Sir R. Mayne, deceased.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Later advices from South America have been received. There is no war news. It is reported that a Brazilian force has gone to Asuncion to establish a provisional government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Specie Payments.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report to the Senate a bill providing for the payment of the United States bonds in gold, unless other prohibited, and also legalizing gold contracts.

A Row in an Investigating Committee.

There was quite a row in the Wells-Fargo Investigating Committee to-day. It appears that newspaper correspondents appeared to testify before the committee, and got into a difficulty with the chairman, Mr. Broomall. The latter gave it as his opinion that all newspaper correspondents were corrupt, and could be bought for a consideration. A correspondent resented the remarks of Mr. Broomall, and a lively scene ensued.

A Bout with Butler.

During the debate on the Indian appropriation bill a lively scene took place between General Butler, who had charge of the bill, and Mr. Holbrook, the delegate from Idaho Territory. Mr. Holbrook charged that Butler had made statement relative to the appropriations for Idaho and other Territories which he knew to be unqualifiedly false when he made them. General Butler thereupon called him to order. Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, asked that the objectionable words be taken down. Mr. Schenck offered a resolution ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Mr. Holbrook before the bar of the House, that he might be censured by the Speaker. Amid profound silence, the Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to Mr. Holbrook's seat and conducted him to the bar of the House, where the Speaker censured him, in accordance with the order of the House.

The Committee of Ways and Means

has agreed to report to the House the bill introduced by Mr. Schenck on January 20, to strengthen the public credit, and relating to contracts for the payment in coin, and pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the bonds in coin.

MISS JONES' WEDDING.

Last evening Concert Hall was crowded by a fashionable and appreciative audience, gathered to listen to the delivery of a lecture by the famous humorist, Mr. De Cordova, upon the topic "Miss Jones' Wedding—No cards." As the lecture was written in verse, and it being impossible to give a synopsis of it in that way, the following is an abstract, rendered into prose:—

Touching Miss Jones' wedding, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Ephraim Jones was a very nice man; but his face was all haggard, yellow, and wan. He was troubled with chills and fever, and no wonder he suffered from similar ills, since in homœopathic globules and pills he was always an earnest believer. So he dragged through his life, like a walking ghost, as yellow as gold and as thin as a post, with consecutive burnings and shiverings. His internal affairs were deranged, but they never, perhaps, had been rightly arranged, for he had a complaint of the liver. He might have got well; he could not have got worse by abandoning drugs, and having recourse to the care of the butcher and baker, but he globuled himself by day and by night, and maintained one continued skirmish and fight always with the undertaker. He was besides, as the rumor ran, an out-and-out fervent religious man, and sung pious hymns in meeting, believing that this was the right thing to do, he devoutly consigned to the regions below all who did not believe as he did. He discovered a grand petroleum stream as black as your hat and as thick as new cream. From that time forward Jones was changed. He took a disgust to manual toil, now that his farm had begun to flow oil—which had never flowed milk and honey—so he snubbed his neighbors far and wide, showing a towering pride. Esteeming a country life played out, he bought a new house in the city, which he fitted up in style so grand that there was nothing like it in fairyland. In short he took to all sorts of airs, and the more the well gave out its oil the more he burnt the proceeds to blazes. Mrs. Jones was a matronly person. Her dress was of velvet, and the cut of her skirt was perfection. She plastered power all over her face to prevent it from looking as old as her lace. Miss Euphemia Jones was a very nice girl, with rather red hair, which she wore in curls, with Magenta ribbon to bind it. I don't wonder hair is as dear as it is, for Miss Jones wore pounds of it, all frizzed. She walked about with a crick in her back, with the hobbling gait of a worn-out hack. In short, she practised the Grecian bend, and looked like a watermelon standing on end. She once was laid up with gout and rheumatism, and people said she furnished too grandly her basement and left bare her attics. She once had a lover of low degree, as honest a fellow as ever could be: she threw him off when her father grew rich, and he disappeared in Oilville. Then there was Mr. Peter Brown; he fell in love over head and ears, which were long for his years, with Mr. Jones' daughter. Jones had money and Brown had none, and he looked to be coming Jones' son, to cover a long operation; so he courted the lady by night and by day, in the most assiduous kind of way. Now Mr. Brown belonged to the worldly school, and whatever he was he wasn't a fool; he had studied the world enough to know that if you want to succeed you must make a show. He trusted all would go well; but, regarding results, he no more could tell than the cross upon Trinity steeple. The world is a bubbling caldron of babbling fools. In short, the mission of man, when told, is to get all you can in greenbacks and gold. Pretend to be rich if you are ever so poor; place your best stock in the window and door, and the world is sure to believe it. To tell you the truth, the world is a fool, but is vastly too cunning to show it. It will suffer its losses untold to remain, content to be plundered again and again, so the person next door doesn't know it. Mr. Brown was as mean as a broker could be, in private, where no one could see it. Bethinking how quickly his project might fail, his blood was turned into water, and the only physic he wanted to take was Mr. Jones' daughter. It was not that he loved her, or wanted to know whether she loved him and would never care if he knew it. Miss Jones was wealthy. She was anxious, of course, but it rendered her happiness nothing the worse, nor did it impair her digestion. It was well understood all over the town that the heiress in oil had got Mr. Brown, and she waited till he popped the question. So at length Mr. Brown came up one day all dressed out in his finest array, and fell plump on his knees before her, making a speech impassioned enough, full of amorous blarney and similar stuff, and swore that he did adore her. That Miss Jones was flustered, I need not say, and she behaved as though she would faint away, but fell in the arms of her lover. The hypocrite kept down on his knees on the floor while the lady was anxiously watching the door, lest some one should come in and spoil it. Mrs. Jones was delighted to find that her daughter had met with a man of her mind, and addressed Mr. Brown as sonny. Mr. Jones had no great love for the lover indeed, and what with ball and rout and gadding about and playing poker with Brown, the broker, attending serenades, betting on races, and otherwise making a fool of himself, he found that his fortune was running to seed. His goose of the golden egg was dead, and oh! if you please, there is a disease which homœopathic pills can't cure, when a man's own folly forces him down. When he heard that Mr. Brown was booked, he was glad at heart. He looked to him to help him out of the mess he was in. Society needs deceit, so he drew a long, considering face, with which society hides what it means and said. It will be hard, he cried in accents wild, to part from that beautiful, loving child—an angel of light she will be to him—I must not be selfish. It is the pride of my old age. 'Tis my life. Take her, Brown. Here was Brown, an inflated ball rolling along on nothing at all—a stuffed out party of straw, indeed, leaning for help, indeed, upon that broken reed of marriage with Miss Euphemia Jones. Brown's point was carried: he was soon to be married. The affair all over was famed. The most elegant church in that elegant town was suggested for the elegant marriage of Brown, and a host of friends, who secretly hated and envied the bride, were invited. Oh! now they signed, that so fine a young man should ride with a woman whose hair was dyed. But here a question came up of tremendous import. Mrs. Jones wanted to know what it meant by "no cards." No cards, indeed! She would certainly hate to interfere, but I think your objections are mean and unkind, and you may please understand, whether you may like it or lump it, "no cards," no bride! Miss Euphemia cried, Peter, it is too bad, and if I had known there was to be "no cards," I should never have named the day; but "no cards," no bride. My dear, remarked Mr. Brown, you don't understand; it's a matter of fashion. I don't care for that, said Miss Jones; if no cards are sent I never will be married. Mr. Brown was too lame to bolt from the course. He knew that after the marriage he would have his own way. So now he was gentle, and did all she wished; and so the cards were engraved as follows:—"Mr. and Mrs. Jones requests the pleasure of your company, at 2685 Fifth avenue, between eight and eleven o'clock;" and then there was a little larger card with the name of Miss Euphemia Jones, and a smaller one with the name of Peter Brown. Then there was a monster card announcing the ceremony, at three o'clock, at the church of Petroleum, Oleaginousville. There are men who ride in carriages, and who live it luxury out of other people's follies. Directly, when a man is in love, he contracts a mania for making presents. So it was with Peter Brown; blind to his perilous position he bought lots of finery and sweet things, trusting to his marriage with Euphemia to make it good. He bought every bit of trash that he could set his mind on—Miss Jones accepted all, even when the articles were delivered with the prices on them. Brown's affairs became mixed, and his credit was visibly decreasing. It was cash he wanted more than confidence, and he would often think what a shame it was that money placed in his possession should remain idle whilst so much money was needed at the bridal, and the Devil whispered in his ear, cajoled him, and argued thus:—"Why make a fuss; there is money in the safe. You borrow it for three weeks. It will not be wanted only for that time—when you're young is the time to go it." Courage is the charm of action. Religious scruples are no bins but to frighten babies with—crimes are not crimes if not discovered. Go on spending; it is a long lane that has no ending. Borrow these bonds and convert them into cash. Yes, he knew they were not his. He did it and he fell, and the yearnings of his heart seemed from good to part. There was constantly ringing in his ear the words, Thief, thief, no relief; false pride, stolen bride; honor lost. Yet the people all around the town called him lucky Brown. It was living not life. It was an earthly taste of hell which money could not heal. There was no relief. "Thief, thief, thief," was constantly ringing in his ear. All this was in the dark, but in the light society saw it in a cheering light, and said happy bridegroom, fortunate bride; happiness everywhere. Society knows so much, you see, if only how happy a couple should be. Meanwhile in the land of oil a foreman in dusty clothing and greasy paws turned nearly crazy, and like all men in such conditions, tried to make verses. Young Smith loved her long, but never could get further with his verses than, "Oh, come to me, my dearest love, over the dark blue sea," which might be rhyme, but not sense. The village schoolmaster, who knew his case, wrote Smith these lines:—"Light of my life, oh, let me hear thy voice; Those accents I can ne'er forget; Miss Jones, whom I so loved in days of yore, They haunt my memory yet; I can die, and dying bless the light That caused my cured my pain; Unloved and far from her I love, Is daily death to me." Upon reading these lines Smith wept. In fact he was weeping all the time. He looked like a kettle of water always in boil. He remained unshaved like a beggarly Turk, expressive of love of the cruel Miss Jones. When he heard she was about to be married, he would have plunged headlong into a well of crude oil if it had not smelt so. He determined if Phœbe was married that he would be in the church. Love unrequited would go uninvited. At length the expected morning came when Miss Euphemia Jones was to change her name. The cards were ready and the envelopes carefully addressed. The clergy had obeyed Mrs. Jones' behest, and everything was in readiness. In the crowd was the unhappy young Smith, who appeared in a remarkable vest. He sat in a corner rubbing his nail on the left hand side of the altar rail. There, from time to time, he wept in a very large handkerchief, not over clean. Out of the vestry there soon came all sorts of puzzling rumors. It was a quarter past, and Brown had not come. There was deep deliberation. The bride was in a state of perturbation. The bridesmaids were in agitation. There was smothered altercation, all kinds of botheration, and those who repaid their invitations by words full of penetration and vile pronunciation; and, indeed, there seemed a total annihilation of the promised annexation, which has caused this congregation such consternation. They spoke of flagellation for the groom who failed without exculpation. It demanded explanation. There was no consideration for persons in their station. What could be the temptation? Was it want of education? A base insinuation. Was it frightful aggregation of a fearful aggravation? Here you have a brief narration, dear friends, of the conversation: whilst young Smith, pleased beyond all calculation at what he heard, just by way of peroration, indulged in desecration. Yes, the bridegroom was missing. Oh, my, Miss Jones cried, surely something has happened. Why don't he come? What is to be done? Perhaps the barber was late. I can't imagine the reason at all. Perhaps his new boots were too small. Won't somebody go and inquire? Won't somebody go and look after Peter? Somebody had gone unknown to Miss Jones, and a word was soon heard that made the poor bride very ill, and induced a resort to a globular pill. Mr. Brown had, in short, been locked up in the Tombs; on which change of the programme the friends went away denouncing all the parties. The church was soon emptied, except Mr. Jones and his family; he told them that he was ruined. Miss Jones raved and declaimed, in a terrible rage, and that it was a shameful plot; and that she was bound to be married, whether or not. One of the party still remained, whose long lost hopes seemed to be regained; and amid the general confusion and blunder, he thought he might come in for the plunder. It was Smith; as soon as he heard Euphemia exclaim that she would be married whether or not, he thought she would be humble now she was poor, and in accents half love, half blunder, said:—Phemy, Phemy, if husbands are now in demand, here's a jewel now ready, on hand, and we could do up this business instanter. The clergyman, shocked, refused the parties to join, and they adjourned to the City Hall, with laces, bouquets, diamonds, and all, where an alderman married Smith and his bride, and they were carried off to Oilmania.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Trust Estate of LETITIA C BACKUS, formerly LETITIA C. COOPER.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARRISON SMITH and JAMES BAYARD, Trustees and Executors of the 29th of May, 1840, between LETITIA C COOPER, in contemplation of her marriage with the Rev. JOHN C BACKUS, and SAMUEL F. SMITH and WILLIAM W. SMITH, in whose stead the accountants have been duly substituted, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 16, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

2 5 fmw 5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHRISTIAN BALD, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that ELIZABETH BALD, widow of the said decedent, has filed her petition, with inventory and appraisement of property elected to be retained by her under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, the same will be approved by the Court.

GEORGE W. THORN,
1 29 ftus 4t Attorney for Widow.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 10,746 for Four Shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to Abraham Rumbaugh, late of Westmoreland county, Pa., deceased, dated the 3d day of December, 1857, the same having been lost or destroyed.

JACOB RUMBAUGH,
Executor of Abraham Rumbaugh deceased.
Greensburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1869 1 22 fs 8t*

MERRICK & SONS
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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers, 7 10mw

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES ..... 7 06 | MOON RISES 2 14
SUN SETS ..... 5 22 | HIGH WATER 9 38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 9
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 12
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 15
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 20
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 20
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 21
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 22
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Jan. 23
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 23
Main	Southampton	New York	Jan. 26
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 27
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 28

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
Catalania	New York	London	Feb. 6
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 6
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 9
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 10
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 6
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 9
Columbus	New York	Havana	Feb. 11
Star and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Feb. 17

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr E. L. Parsons, Clark, Matanzas, Dallett & Son.
Schr R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Rogers, 28 days from Navassa, with guano to J. E. Baxley & Co.

Schr Nile, Fox, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with hoop poles to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, from New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, from Mobile for Liverpool, went to sea 30th ult.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at Havana 29th ultimo.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 2d inst.

Barque L. T. Stocker, Bibber, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 24th ult.

Brig Frank E. Allen, Clark, sailed from Cardenas 21st ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, hence, at Matanzas 26th ult.

Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, at Cardenas 26th ult., from New York and sailed for Matanzas.

Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 25th ult.

Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, hence, at Demarara 8th ult., via New York.

Schrs Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, for Sagua, and R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, for Havana, sailed from Portland 1st inst.

Schr G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, hence, at Demarara 8th ult.

Schrs J. E. Corson, Brower, sailed from Charleston 2d inst., for Wilmington, N. C.

Schr Minnie, Hudson, hence, at Mobile 30th ult.

Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, cleared Mobile 30th ult., for Havana.

Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Buckesville S. C., 27th ult.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Adams, from Wilmington, N. C., was lying at New Inlet 3d inst., waiting to go to sea.

Schr Abigail, Haley, from Boston for Philadelphia, which went ashore on Squan Beach, Nov. 18, was hove afloat night of 2d inst. during the easterly gale, by Capt. Jonas A. Brown, of Squan Beach, and towed to New York on Wednesday by steamer A. Winants.

Schr Ida L. Burgess, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Germania, from Philadelphia for Bremen, which put into Halifax a few days ago in distress, landed about 2000 barrels of her cargo of petroleum on Davis' wharves. The authorities prohibited the landing of any more, on the ground that it was dangerous to the city in case of fire. The agents employed fourteen firemen, with hose in hand, to watch the vicinity night and day, and every possible precaution will be taken to prevent fire. The ship will discharge the rest of her cargo at Kaye's wharf, Richmond, and go on the marine slip for repairs.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

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HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
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LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
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PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 808 Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1045 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22]

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NEBIT, Secretary. 1 11 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 5,
BENEFIT OF J. E. McDONOUGH,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Received on each representation
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
J. E. McDONOUGH as ..... OLD TOM
To conclude with the Nautical Drama of
TOM CRINGLE.
TOM CRINGLE ..... Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH
MONDAY, February 8,
First night of the world renowned Comedians and original impersonators of Irish and Yankee life,
Mr. and Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7:30.
LAST WEEK OF SHAKESPEARE
MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK.
Shakespeare's five act Comedy called
TWELFTH NIGHT;
OR, WHAT YOU WILL,
with new Scenery and Costumes, Shakespearian Music and Fine Cast.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as ..... VIOLA
Aided by the Full Company.
Monday, February 8—TAME CATS.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
MISS SUSAN GALTON'S
COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
with augmented Orchestra and Chorus, will appear on
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS
Feb 5 and 6, in Offenbach's Comic Operas entitled
A MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS,
and the
SWISS COTTAGE.
MONDAY EVENING,
"66!" "66!" "66!" [2 5 1f

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

MADISON OBREY'S
GREAT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, EVERY NIGHT,
THE WONDERFUL MUSICAL ROCKS,
THE HINDOSTAN SURRINGHEE,
THE SARDINIAN TABLA,
THE TRINCENTINA,
HUMOROUS SONGS, ETC. ETC.
Admission, 50 and 75 cents. 2 1 6t*

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 18 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 1 14 tf

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST 1869
SPRUCE JOIST,
HEMLOCK,
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1869.

The Committing of Alleged Lunatics.

DURING the past week the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate have been investigating the merits of the various laws relative to insane asylums, and have had before them a large number of experts in insanity, including Drs. Kirkbride and Ray. Both sides of the question of reform have been heard, and it is still in doubt as to what form legislation should assume. There seems, however, to be some general principle which it is eminently proper should be engrafted on the bill. The present manner of committing alleged lunatics has been shown of late to be capable of such great abuse that it should be cast aside, and some more efficient mode of procedure adopted. Of the details of a proper bill we will not speak, but there are two modes proposed of committing lunatics, and it would be well to discriminate between their merits.

The present system—for in Pennsylvania there is no law on the subject—authorizes any physician to give a certificate as to the alleged insanity of a man, and on that certificate, whatever may be the standing of the doctor, the patient is admitted to the asylum. It requires no proof to show that such an arrangement as this is in reality a premium on false imprisonment, and that it has been resorted to for malicious purposes, is also shown by examples. There are two new plans proposed. One is to enact that no one shall be admitted unless he is found insane by a commission of lunacy in open court, that everything connected with his case appear in a public docket, and all the details be published to the world. This would, of course, prevent anything like illegal incarceration. But it has other disadvantages, so grave that we cannot consent to its adoption. It would lay bare before all the gossiping and scandal-loving community the secret griefs and domestic afflictions of families. It would lay bare the private sufferings and misfortunes of the afflicted to the gaze of an unsympathetic and uninterested mob. Against this there is everything to be said. Again, a public examination would be humiliating to all the parties concerned, and would seriously tend to aggravate the disease of the patient. Still further, it must be remembered that when once committed on a commission of lunacy, there is no way to get out of the asylum except through a similar process of public examination. The mortification of a man who should recover, and the danger that his reason would be exposed to by public scrutiny, would lead to endless evils. We cannot, therefore, think that the present proposed plan is the best.

The other mode suggested is that a certificate of insanity must be signed by two physicians, sworn to by them and attested by an alderman, the attestation setting forth that he knows the physicians, that they are of good standing, and that they actually made the affidavit in his presence. The certificate to be filed at the asylum and open to the inspection of a commission, whose duty it shall be to examine the condition of the asylum at intervals. By this means we think sufficient safeguards would be thrown around the alleged lunatic. His case would be always open to disinterested examination. The doctors would be liable to perjury, and the alderman to removal from office, if any wrong be done. There would be no needless expense, and as the remedy by *habeas corpus* cannot be taken away by any law which might be passed, he would still have that safeguard from any injustice. We can see how this plan is superior to the other, and think that it should receive the careful examination of the committee. In the matter now before them some reform is demanded.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

THE annual report of this company for the year ending November 30, 1868, abounds with interesting illustrations of the extent of its business and its wonderful capacity.

Including the main line, siding, and the branch roads owned or leased, more than 806 miles were operated last year. This is but little less than the length of all the railways in Pennsylvania in 1850, and about one-fifth the length of all the railways now in operation in this State.

The capacity of the main line as a coal carrier was never so severely tested as in the summer and fall of last year. The strike in the coal regions caused a sudden suspension of mining operations, and the tolls on coal received by the company fell from $537,934·47 in June to $105,275·46 in July. When operations were resumed, after two months of enforced inactivity, the most extraordinary demands were suddenly made upon the equipment, and, in the words of the General Superintendent, "for thirteen weeks the coal tonnage of the road averaged 107,355 tons per week; and in one week of September, 1868, 117,979 tons of coal were sent to market, besides the ordinary freight business, amounting at that time to over 30,000 tons per week." The financial results of these labors are shown by the statement that the receipts for tolls on coal in September were $837,093·25, and in November, $899,783·46.

The equipment used to transact the immense business of the road embraces 269 locomotives, and cars of various descriptions, equivalent in capacity to 16,664 four-wheels cars. Many of the locomotives have already run more than 200,000 miles, and several have run more than 300,000 miles. The Allegheny seems to have seen the most service. Like nearly one-half of the other locomotives on this road, it was built in the company's shops at Reading. It was first used in 1851, and has run 324,870 miles, with a prospect of further usefulness, as it was, at last reports, still at work, and in 1868 it run 11,482 miles. The total number of miles run by all the locomotive engines belonging to the company in 1868 was 4,500,136, and the total number of tons hauled one mile on main line and branches last year was 1,042,821,766. The total number of miles run by all the locomotive engines of the company from May, 1838, to November 30, 1868, was 51,403,753, and the total number of tons hauled one mile, between same dates, was 12,474,229,068. This statement not only gives an impressive idea of the transportation of the company, but it shows that about one-twelfth of the aggregate work of the road, during a period of more than thirty years, was performed in 1868.

During the last eighteen years the business of the road, although subjected to occasional fluctuations, has, as a rule, steadily increased. It carried more coal in 1868 than in any former year except in 1866, and although its gross receipts last year were less than in any year since 1863, this result is attributable mainly to a reduction in the charges for freight, which will meet the cordial approval of the public, and which, in view of the competition of other roads, is conducive to the permanent interests of the company.

The policy pursued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad of extending branches to new collieries throughout the entire Schuylkill region, and to various productive regions contiguous to the main line, necessarily causes large permanent expenditures, which can only be met by new loans, or by dividing new stock, instead of cash, among the stockholders. While the total stock liabilities have thus been increased, there has been a much larger corresponding increase in the actual value of the property owned by the company, and the bonded indebtedness is comparatively small. The stock dividends which are so strongly denounced by sensational writers when they are acting in the interest of a "bear" movement, are represented by improvements of immense value, and the road and its appurtenances could scarcely be reconstructed now for twice the sum represented by the par value of the stock. Systematic cash dividends have been prevented in part by the extraordinary expenses for repairs and for maintaining the road in good order, as well as by the numerous extensions to which we have referred. Terrible wear and tear are inevitably caused by the enormous amount of transportation conducted by the company. The average life of the iron rails is but a few years, and in 1867–8 more than eleven thousand tons of new railroad iron was laid down, costing $871,482·26, while nearly an equal quantity of old iron, valued at $546,981·02, was taken up—the net expenditures for new railroad iron, used for renewals, being $324,501·34. The company are endeavoring to reduce these expenditures to the lowest standard, however, and for this purpose have erected a large rolling mill. It went into operation in April, 1868, and at the date of the President's report (January 9, 1869) it had manufactured 8971 tons of rails, which are believed to be of superior quality.

The current business of the railroad is not only large but profitable, the gross receipts in 1868 being $8,791,937, and the gross expenses $6,162,511, leaving a net profit of $2,629,426. As the road is well managed and constantly enlarging the wide sphere of its usefulness, the period cannot be far distant when it will be enabled to declare regularly large cash dividends.

A Second Daniel.

FOUL and corrupt as is the judiciary of New York city as a whole, Recorder Hackett delivered a judgment yesterday which goes some lengths towards its redemption. A ruffian who attempted on Monday night to shoot two policemen, while endeavoring to escape from their custody, when brought into court had not the effrontery to deny his guilt But the Recorder showed him no mercy, and sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment on each charge. Forty years in the penitentiary for *attempting* to shoot a brace of policemen! Verily this is strange news, and almost incredible. If Recorder Hackett continues in this course, his services upon the bench will be dispensed with by the ruffian element, which is so predominant in New York politics, at the expiration of his present term of office.

The Ball in the Capitol.

THE United States Senate, by half-a-dozen majority, has refused to allow the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the purpose of holding in it an inauguration ball. Had this action been dictated by any political or public feeling, we would not have deemed it worthy of any particular note; but the members who voted against its use did so on the singular ground of morality, and refused the building because it would be wrong for the Senate to countenance a ball. Had we a Puritan Senate, who favored the burning of witches and abhorred long hair, we should not have been surprised at such an action; but coming from a body which is certainly not noted for its religion, it does cause astonishment. Can it be that a majority of the Senate think a public ball on the occasion of so great a national event as the inauguration of a Chief Magistrate absolutely wrong? We doubt it. We see in the action of the Senate a bid for the support of that intolerant section of public opinion which would frown down all harmless gayety. In the general rejoicing over the accession of a President, it is only natural that the music and dancing so much enjoyed should have a place. And why should the rotunda of the Capitol not be used for that purpose? The talk about its being derogatory to the grandeur of a great people, and all that, is utterly inappropriate. Other nations as great as ourselves have always had such festivals. England, France, Russia, and all the great powers have their court balls and national festivities. They have them annually. We have an opportunity only once in four years; and it seems prudish and hypercritical to refuse the use of the Capitol for such a purpose. It is more likely, as Senator Nye says, that the Senators who could not dance voted against it, than that the opposition was influenced by lofty motives of patriotism and morality.

Preaching With Revolvers.

THERE is a possibility of carrying too much brimstone even in the pulpit. The belligerent bishops make but a sorry figure in history—Compton in buff coat and jack-boots, with sword and holsters, coloneling the gentry who guarded the Princess Anne in her flight from Whitehall; and Polk prostituting his pastoral crook to a cruel compulsion of the Rebel conscripts of Tennessee. We are tolerant indeed of, and even acknowledge a kind of rough-ledge picturesqueness in, the sermonizing soldiers of Cromwell—the men of Dunbar and Worcester—because we associate with them no distinctive clerical character; and even their grotesque preachments, the *missa obligato*, and the satire of Butler, do not cause us to forget the flying Cavaliers who were worsted by their sharp swords and well-picked flints. But we humbly submit that the most imaginative painter, even if endowed with a forty Salvator Rosa power, could not make a Virginia Methodist fulminating in Hanover or Henrico, with a Colt in each of his breeches pockets, heroic. Verily here is a change from the primitive manner of conversion—a new way of constraining Felix to tremble before Paul.

The country has just been favored with the testimony, given before the Reconstruction Committee of the House of Representatives, of the latest propagandist of the Gospel according to gunpowder. What it was in detail we do not know; but we may suppose that it was punctuated with the detonation of caps and the click of the lock. It is to be feared, at least, that there was very little of the apostle to the Corinthians in it, where his discourse is of that charity which suffereth long and is not easily provoked—very little of the serene temper of Wesley when he confronted the angry rabble of Bristol with patience and with prayer.

We boldly assert that there is no authentic precedent for the use of revolvers in the spreading of the Gospel. Whatever else may be controverted or confuted, this assuredly cannot be. Men may dispute about liturgies and vestments, candles and postures, but they will be utterly unable to set up a supportable claim for bullets. These are not to be found remotely suggested in all the Acts. The cleric who thinks this a fatal omission naturally belongs to Islam. He may find congenial spirits, a conference to his liking, at Teheran or Aleppo. Or if he should doff his sacerdotal character, and turn from churchly bucolics to those of a more literal nature, he might successfully compete with the farmer who persuaded a trespasser over his fence with a pitchfork. Upon the whole, we must conclude that the comparatively mild employment of feeding a flock with spiritual pabulum is unsuited to the irrepressible forces of his nature.

If we could believe our truculent brother not superior to the weakness of English poetry, we would commend him for instruction to the preachings of Cowper and Goldsmith. He might behold the ready zeal of the rustics to honor the pious man of Auburn, and even children plucking his gown to share his smile. He might hear truth from his lips prevail with double sway, and see contrite scoffers allured to heaven, and to homage of the man who watched, and wept, and prayed, and felt for *all*.

Outside of the pulpit, too, there is much preaching with revolvers. The world is full of downrights and absolutes, who will have their say and their way, or keep all nature in alarm. Their advice is as peremptory as a presented muzzle. They are the terror of gentler natures subjected to an unhappy propinquity by the ties of blood or the caprices of fortune; and they never harbor a suspicion of their own fallibility. In the family they are more imperious than Turks, and wives and daughters shrink from them as the traveller retires from the coiled serpent in his path. They are in the Church, and prate about the tyranny of all who canonically contradict them. They bother business conclaves with their crude dogmas, and surcharge with inflammable gases the genial atmosphere of social life. Beyond *their* virtue there shall be "no more cakes and ale;" and they will acknowledge no more halcyon days in the calendars of other men.

PORK-PACKING IN THE WEST.—From our Western exchanges we learn that the number of hogs packed has fallen somewhat short of the number last year. The following shows the amount packed up to a recent date, as calculated in Cincinnati, the estimated number of the season, and the number handled last year:—

	Packed to date	*Estimate for season.*	*Total last season.*
Illinois	139 698	168 958	237,109
Indiana	203 655	211,662	214,830
Kentucky	176,000	176,000	153 280
Ohio	412,867	468,465	475,684
Iowa	88,172	104,772	137,444
Wisconsin	108,000	160,000	183,435
Missouri	315,879	365,520	326,214
Total	1,442,271	1,646,377	1,708,053
			1,646,377
Decrease			61,676

In the above figures Chicago is not included, because the number which will be packed there cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. The number packed up to January 9 was 511,000. It is quite probable that 600 000 will be packed there, which would be 196,000 less than was packed last year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4t No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Union Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges 50 cts. all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

CONCERT HALL.

DE CORDOVA.
SECOND LECTURE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.
MRS. GRUNDY.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission (with reserved seat).....75 cents
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, 923 Chesnut st. Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 2 11f

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JAMES E. MURDOCH
WILL READ,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869,
At 8 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. (2 5 5t
Parquet.....(reserved seats).....75 cents.
Parquet circle " " .....75 "
Balcony " " .....75 "
Family circle " " .....50 "

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

1 8mwfm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869 at the office of the Company, No 238 South Fourth street.

1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.

IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.

It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 232 N. SECOND street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times as the same weight of indigo 1 27 wfsm

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—Persons suffering from debility, or thin and impoverished blood, will find these Bitters of great benefit to them—improving the appetite, giving a healthy, rosy complexion due to the iron and other ingredients which they contain. Pleasantly flavored, and very palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, Chemist, and for sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; T. W. EVANS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 2 4 tuthfstf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 1 27 mwf

THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL unite in saying that mattresses stuffed with Elastic Sponge are conducive to good health, and should be used by all sick persons. 8 3 m w f

ONE GOVERNMENT
FOR THE
NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.

A LECTURE ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT
will be delivered by the
HON. GEORGE CONNELL,
AT
CONCERT HALL,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5,
at 8 o'clock.

Tickets for the Lecture can be had, without charge, at the Hall. 2 4 2t

VELOCIPEDAL RHYMES.

VELOCIPEDE? Oh yes! indeed!
I'll ride on the new VELOCIPEDE.

It goes with the tearingest sort of speed;
The funny, new-fangled VELOCIPEDE.

So easy it moves, like a centipede,
If you carefully drive the VELOCIPEDE.

It's cheaper than paying for horse's feed;
For it eats no oats, the VELOCIPEDE.

A peaceable, quiet kind of a steed
Is that queer machine, the VELOCIPEDE.

Of whip or spur I shall have no need,
When I straddle the swift VELOCIPEDE.

'Tis a horse of a novel sort of breed;
Come, jump on the new VELOCIPEDE.

But it's hard to manage; it is, indeed;
The ridiculous old VELOCIPEDE.

And I'll tumble down, if I don't take heed,
From my seat on the queer VELOCIPEDE.

And I'll bruise my shins, and my nose will bleed,
When I tumble off the VELOCIPEDE.

But, after all, I believe I'm agreed
To try again the VELOCIPEDE.

And so the Velocipede I'll drive
To "six hundred and three and six hundred and five,"
The busiest sort of a busy hive;
Where the folks are all the time alive,
Making and selling the finest clothes
For those who walk; and also for those
Who think they need such a curious steed
As the newly invented VELOCIPEDE.

Now is your time, gentlemen! Winter goods rolling off with the speed of a well-managed Velocipede. You can't do better than at the

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of
PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street,
1 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE,
No. 639 CHESNUT Street.

Capital, - - $200,000
All Paid Up in Cash.

Surplus, over - $200,000

Both of which have been safely invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, Government and other good Securities.

OVER $100,000,000

Of Property has been successfully insured by this Company in 15 years, and

900 LOSSES BY FIRE

Promptly and Honorably Paid.

OUR RECEIPTS

For the year ending December 31, 1868, have been:—

From Fire Premiums	$196,844·00
From Interest and Rents	22,692 78
Total	$219,476 78

Disbursements.

On account of Fire Losses	$61,547·93
" Commissions	22,996·45
" Reinsurance	1,194·81
" Return Premiums	10,744·05
" General Expenses and Repairs to Real Estate, including State Taxes	33,696·25
" Internal Revenue	5,509·19
	$125,678 68

WE HAVE NO LOSSES DUE AND UNPAID

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.

To Our Agents and the Public:—

It is so well understood that the Girard Fire Insurance Company belongs to *no combination* of underwriters, that a repetition of the fact is hardly necessary. But our experience in some localities, during the year 1868, justifies us in briefly alluding to the subject. Again, our *success* seems to demand an explanation. It will be remembered that in 1867 we lost a smaller per cent. of our premium than any other company doing a Fire Insurance Business, through agencies, in the United States. This happy result, we believe, has again been achieved, in our experience, for the year 1868, notwithstanding the multitude of fires.

If so, the statistics of the worthy Insurance Commissioners of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut will doubtless certify, when published. By reference to the reports of the Commissioners of Massachusetts and New York for the year ending December 31, 1867, it will be found that our losses were twenty-seven per cent. and a fraction upon the amount of premiums received. In 1868 they will not exceed thirty-three per cent. This is the test by which the general character of our business should be measured. Compared with the experience of other companies in this country, it either proves that our agents and patrons are honest and fair towards the "Girard Fire Insurance Company," else they we are remarkably fortunate.

A million of premiums might have been received, instead of some two hundred thousand. But our profits might have been less, and the indemnity offered the insured no better than now. It is the latter we desire to afford our friends.

We are sorry to notice, however, that in some instances "Special Hazards" have been offered our agents at less than the "National Board" rates. This is *no favor* nor compliment to us, and a poor reward for our independence. Neither is it the kind of patronage we seek. It costs us as much to pay losses as other institutions, and we must have fair rates, fair risks, honest agents, and honest insurers. Then our welfare will be identical. A few agents have been removed and others appointed, but not without a sufficient cause, for we believe that of all things done through the agency of others, the Insurance business of this country should be confided to the most honorable, responsible, and intelligent men to be found in it. Otherwise the profession of the underwriter will be likely to suffer. We invite no conflict with other companies. We *seek no business* by unfair or *covert means*. Honest losses will be promptly met, as heretofore. Agents should be cautious as to *whom they insure, as well as to what* they insure, and abide by *our rules*, now so well and successfully established.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOMAS MACKELLAR,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
SILAS YERKES, JR.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

A. S. GILLETT,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

JOHN C. HINDS,
23 wfmsdp Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated n 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to

$200,000,

In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
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No. 819 Chesnut street.

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No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1869.

A Class of Ladies and Gentlemen is now forming at Dr. S. W. BECKWITH'S, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, for instruction in the use of Electricity for the treatment of chronic diseases, to which all desirous of becoming students, both of the medical colleges and others, are invited. All students joining the class for FEBRUARY 8, will be admitted to the Operating Rooms for practical instruction. Terms arranged on application.

2 2 5t5p Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M.
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1103 MARKET Street, 1 24 1m*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"La Sonnambula" by the Galton Troupe.

Last evening Miss Susan Galton made her first appearance in this city in an opera that would enable the public to form an adequate idea of her abilities as a singer and as an actress. The pretty little operettas of Offenbach, which have hitherto occupied her attention won for her popularity which she ran some risk of losing by attempting such an arduous and difficult *role* as "Amina" in Bellini's opera of *La Sonnambula*. As an experiment to introduce Miss Galton in a first-class part, the performance may be considered a very decided success, although the young *prima donna* had to contend against many disadvantages, not the least of which was a deplorably inefficient support. Miss Galton carried off all the honors of the evening, unless, indeed, they are to be divided with the chorus. A large audience was in attendance, and a disposition to be critical was manifested in the beginning; but the singer conquered fairly, and her success was assured when the curtain descended upon the second act amid a storm of applause.

Miss Galton's success was an agreeable surprise, for we did not think that she was capable of singing such difficult music as that of *La Sonnambula*, and this was probably the opinion of many in the audience. Miss Galton's voice is not very powerful, but is sweet and flexible, and a slight roughness, which was apparent last evening, is doubtless attributable to a severe cold from which she was evidently suffering. The whole of the chamber scene in the second act was rendered with much taste and feeling, both as regards the singing and the acting, and the same thing may be said of the flower song in the sleep-walking scene of the last act. The air "Ah, non giunge" in the same act was encored. Miss Galton's acting throughout the opera was entitled to high praise, and at the end of the second and third acts she was complimented by being called before the curtain.

It is to be regretted that Miss Galton was not better supported, as the performance, as a whole, cannot be considered at all in the light of a success. The choruses were generally well rendered, but the singers who assumed the leading *roles* were totally incompetent. Mr. Whiffin, who appears to advantage in the light pieces of Offenbach's, where his voice is not put to any severe tests, and where his talents as a comedian have full exercise, was not equal to the part of "Elvino." Mr. Whiffin's voice is thin, somewhat nasal, and of only moderate compass, and it breaks into an ear-cutting falsetto whenever it rises above a certain note, and even in those portions of the music that were apparently within his range it did not appear to be well under control. Mr. Whiffin's acting was not much better than his singing, and in the early scenes of the opera especially he seemed to be nervous and embarrassed, as if conscious that he had undertaken a task beyond his powers. In the chamber scene he acted with considerable force and expression, but the ferocious manner in which he dragged "Amina" about the stage was calculated to inspire the audience with some fear that the lady's arms would be dislocated. The remaining parts were sustained by performers who have not signalized themselves hitherto in the light pieces by Offenbach which have been attempted by the troupe, and the public, therefore, had no reason to expect much from them.

Miss Susan Galton's ambition to appear in first-class works is commendable, but unless she can secure a reasonably good support, it would not be advisable to repeat the experiment of last evening very frequently. The operettas in which she has heretofore appeared contain some very pretty music; they are entertaining, and suit the fancy of the public, and are not beyond the capabilities of her troupe. With regard to grand opera the critical standard is higher, and it is worse than useless to attempt such pieces as *La Sonnambula* unless the means are at command for rendering them in a manner that will at least approximate to excellence. The finest singers on the stage would not be able to achieve permanent success in the higher class of works under similar circumstances to those in which Miss Galton is now placed. We hope, therefore, that *Faust*, and other operas of like character, which have been announced as in preparation, will not be attempted at the Chesnut unless Miss Galton is able to effect a very decided improvement in the calibre of her troupe.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Twelfth Night* will be performed for the last times on this and to-morrow evenings.

On Monday, Edmund Yates' comedy of *Time Cats* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. E. McDonough will have a benefit this evening, and will appear in *After Dark* and *Tom Cringle*.

After Dark will be represented for the last time to-morrow evening, and on Monday Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton and troupe will appear this evening and to-morrow in Offenbach's operetta of *A Marriage by Lanterns* and the comedietta of *The Swiss Cottage*.

AT THE AMERICAN Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Love will appear this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

MADISON OBREY will perform this evening at the Assembly Building on the musical rocks, the Hindostan "Sarringhee," the Sardinian "Tibia," the concertina, and other curious instruments.

THE SENTZ HASSLER Orchestra will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH will read at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Company. The new building of this institution, on Tenth street, is being completed as rapidly as possible, but the directors are hampered for want of funds, and this reading is to be given in aid of the enterprise. Mr. Murdoch is well known to the people of Philadelphia both as an actor and a reader, and the public may be assured of an entertainment on Monday that will be worthy of their attention. We hope that there will be a full house, and that the Library Company will realize a handsome sum.

Tickets can be obtained at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

MR. DE CORDOVA's second lecture will be given on Thursday, February 11, at Concert Hall. Subject:—"Mrs. Grundy."

THE LYLE MONUMENT BALL.—A grand ball will be given at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening next, February 10, by the Philadelphia Fire Department, in aid of the Lyle Monument Fund. A very handsome monument to late Chief Engineer Lyle is in course of construction, and the firemen of the city are extremely anxious to have it completed as soon as possible. Every effort will be made by those in charge of the affair to have the ball on next Wednesday a brilliant success, and we hope that a handsome sum will be realized from it.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

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FROM MR. A. WINCH, periodical agent, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the *St. James' Magazine*, the London *Journal*, *Punch*, and *Fun* of the latest dates. Mr. Winch is agent for all of the foreign periodicals, and receives subscriptions for the same. The trade supplied with both home and foreign periodical publications.

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MARRIED.

CAIN—HEYBERGER.—At Rock Mills, Lancaster county, Pa., on Tuesday, January 26, by the Rev. Joseph M. Ruttenhouse, Mr. JOHN G CAIN, of Lancaster county and Miss SUSAN AMELIA, daughter of Jacob Heyberger, of this city.

FRANCKS—HARKINS.—On the 30th of September, 1867, by the Rev. P. Coombe, JAMES HENRY FRANCKS to CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH HARKINS, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CAIN.—February 5, 1869, SOPHIA BACHE, wife of Captain Overton Carr, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Hon. William Wilkins, of Pittsburg.

HEPPE.—On the 4th instant, HENRY HEPPE, aged 71 years 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, C. J. Heppe, No. 1230 N. Sixth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, services at Reformed Zion Church. Interment at Glenwood Cemetery.

HOWARD.—On February 2, 1869, Mr. SAMUEL E. HOWARD, in his 33d year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Fidelity Lodge, No. 133, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, J. Henry Howard, No. 427 Raleigh's Point avenue, Camden, N. J., on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

LAUMAN.—February 2, 1869, RAYMOND T. LAUMAN, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sisters, in Middletown, on Monday, February 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MICHAELS.—On the 3d instant, CAROLINE MICHAELS, wife of William B Michaels, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 834 Auburn street, above Eighth and Washington streets, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

SPACKMAN.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 2d instant, GEORGE SPACKMAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, West Chester, on Saturday, February 6, at 1 o'clock.

STOTSENBURG.—On the 2d instant, JOHN STOTSENBURG, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Gray, No. 744 S. Front street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED, the January Number of DUFFIELD ASHMEAD'S LITERARY BULLETIN, a monthly record of Current Literature.

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Principal Publications of 1868.
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A VISIT TO VESUVIUS.

Translated for Every Saturday from the Allgemeine Zeitung.

The two points of attraction of my last Italian journey lay above on Vesuvius and below in subterranean Rome. In the Roman catacombs we had for our distinguished guide a prince of the Church, who devotes himself to their investigation in conjunction and alternately with Rossi. The great results of such studies are now known, and a more natural and correct picture of the first centuries of Christendom is produced than those obscure representations of death-like paleness and the darkness of the grave. I wished on Vesuvius, ten times over, for a scientific guide. How many dark secrets lie petrified around it! Longingly I thought, amid the smoke and roaring of the volcano, of my honored teacher at Göttingen who enlivened his sparkling geological lectures with a poetical intuition. Another new source of rich recollections I now found in Italy. But this lay neither above nor beneath the earth; the best part of it floated, as in Kaulbach's Battle of the Huns, in the air. It was the spirits of the old Goths, who, over the ruins of their royal city of Ravenna, over the half-buried tomb of Theodoric, over that wide, solitary pine forest by the solitary sea, go hither and thither in the air, mourning and sighing that they were slain so soon. Yet, always unsatisfied, they cannot quit the sight of that beautiful land in which Gothic virtue was at least able to establish permanent forms of government.

Yet of Ravenna and the catacombs perhaps another time; now I would tell of our visit to Vesuvius.

We had actually given it up. The mountain was too uneasy. As soon as it was dusk in Naples, the red tuft of flame shone upon its heights, threatening and solemn. All night through one saw every couple of minutes the summit veiled in smoke and fire. In Pompeii every one said, it is exceedingly dangerous—impossible to climb up to the crater. Travellers who had come down from the mountains had scarcely seen anything but the current of lava which had broken out at the cone of ashes. There did not seem to be sufficient to compensate us, that I should ask my lady companion to undergo the pain and fatigue which I was able to appreciate from a former ascent. We went, therefore, from Pompeii as far as Sorrento.

For those who do not wish to go to Sicily, there is no more beautiful resting-place on the Italian journey than Sorrento. Our entrance was favored. Before the gates of the city Signor Gargiulo—the proprietor of the Cocumella in which I had spent so many pleasant days five years before—met us. The host recognized and greeted me immediately. The great flower-terrace, with its rooms, was vacant, the house not too full. A few minutes later we were surrounded by the refreshing shade, the fresh scent of flowers, and the deep, unchanging quiet which fill this house on the shore, distinguished among all the splendid spots on the earth. Ah! what heavenly days of repose were those again in Sorrento! Our terrace projected like an elevated hall far out into the orange-garden, over whose green tops one looked into the blue sparkling sea. From the green woods around, from the screen of flowers on the terrace, rise inexhaustible perfumes; from the sea floats up eternal freshness. But the Gulf of Naples is grand enough to be preeminently sublime and beautiful. The shore opposite, with the green mountain behind, the strand beneath as if sown with pearls, the blue pointed heads of the islands swimming in the pure ether, all combines to form the most magnificent tableau, and all is as if drowned in splendor, and surrounded by eternal rest. One observes not how time passes, in looking and thinking. And this sea so sparkling and so lovely! When we sat below between the rocks, how beautiful were the green waves in their swelling and murmuring, and so clear and transparent even beneath their mirror to the mossy rocks below, down to the gloomy depths out of which the white shells sparkled. The sun goes on its eternal course in the lofty firmament, the shadows grow longer; suddenly all the water swims in a red glow, and then a mist sinks down, and the rippling and whispering and plashing of the waves become louder—yes, it is evening; one has not observed the passing of the day in this cool rest and quiet, where no thoughts throw any shadows of strife into the heart, and the soul is bright and clear to the bottom, as the wide, warm, blue ether around, and the illuminated depths of the sea.

Only a little disquietude ever again returned; it was Vesuvius even, which looked down so proud in its might, so challenging. As the ruler of the gulf it had already met us when we descended at Capua from the coach. How beautiful and magnificent he stretched upwards, clothed in the purest velvet blue like a prince's mantle, the white cloud of smoke like a crown on his head! When we rode down, two evenings later, from Camaldoli, and the sun was setting, the entire mountain seemed drowned in rosy light, just as if a mild inward glow had broken out on every side. And now he thundered sullenly through the silence of Sorrento, and now he threw up his sheaves of flame into the night. A giant of the gloomy primeval ages, he projected into the gentle present, dark, mysterious, and hostile to man. The volcano occupied the mind even when one was not looking at it. On the fourth evening we made a sudden resolution, and a quick three-horse team brought us speedily the four hours' journey to Pompeii—a lovely drive in the night through blooming fragrant gardens, or down by the sea beneath lofty hills from which the white towns threw down their lights on the quiet mirror of the gulf.

When we came through Castellamare there were great illuminations and splendid fireworks. They were celebrating the anniversary of the Constitution. Five years before I had joined in the celebration at Naples. Since then Italy has improved little, the people here are more industrious and cleaner, but there they have grown terribly wilder, the entire world of office-holders much more thievish, and yet five years had again passed and no ground had been lost, but Venice gained. So mournfully, so despairingly did the best look into the future, to see if the unity of Italy should endure, yet in this they were all united. What will this country be in five years more? The ravens of ill fortune still sit on the hedge and prophesy what is to come and does not.

Let us leave them on their hedge. Please God, they may also scream themselves hoarse in Germany!

The groups of happy ones in Castellamare gave me much pleasure. All the people were abroad, thronging round the lighted stalls; every one was rejoicing and jumping and laughing like children of a Christmas night. How splendid the old women looked when they put their heads together around the glow of the frying pans. Many contend that Germany, and particularly England, have more beautiful maidens than Italy. When it comes to the crowd of pretty country girls, this is indeed true, at least for many parts of the German world. The most beautiful old women, however, Italy certainly has; there one is always more picturesque than another.

It was late in the night when we arrived at the well-known inn "To Diomed," which lies close to the gates of Pompeii. One finds a lodging at need there. The upper room opens on a broad balcony. We stepped out. The wide starry heaven shone and sparkled with great power and brilliancy. The millions of stars looked down so earnestly and solemnly, and yet the night was so unspeakably mild and beautiful, full of softly breathing perfumes, of secret charms, as if beneath the veil of the gentle darkness were hid many sweet secrets. The old experience occurred to me, that Italy gives us Northerners a piece of the magical charms and perils of the Tropics. Nature here comes so cordially near us, yet in her gentle embrace lies something which softly seizes on the nerves of the soul, and dissolves thought and will in delightful sensation.

Next morning we departed at daybreak. It was a wonderful morning, the 27th April, fresh and colored and bright everywhere. April, the Italian month of flowers, had not brought us this year much good; it had been a very damp April in Rome, a bitter northern companion. But these last days at the Bay were like the finest May days with us, only interwoven with Italy's golden sun and her wealth of flowers. The roses blossomed upon hedges and walls. The broad cactuses and aloes shone leaden green in the sun, and the houses seemed buried in vine leaves.

In Bosco tre Case the people put their heads out of the windows, and my companion often received a friendly "Early up, early up! *bella donna!*" But scarcely had we left the town behind us than three men with cords and sticks came trotting by our side. I knew the fellows from old experience, and prepared myself for an endless clatter of words to the top of Vesuvius. It did not last long, however; we saw them moving up to the mountain, grey points on the dark ground. They seemed so lazy, yet proceeded so rapidly.

The vineyards accompanied us far up the heights, when the guides and horses had been long since wading in lava gravel. Wherever there was an opening in the black lava rubbish a pair of vines spread their green leaves in the dry desert. At length they ceased, here and there were still to be found coarse tufts of grass. Even these soon became scarcer, and gradually we were surrounded by the black waste. Nature, when she rages in her primitive fury, terrifies us as with evil, man-hating powers, but nowhere do her traces seem so really ugly, so adverse to all our senses, as on the bare lava fields. In the meantime we still advanced pretty rapidly. The line of Vesuvius when seen from Sorrento is exceedingly beautiful; it goes up and down in one pure delineation. As beautiful as the mountain appears to the eye, as easy is it to ride up, because it rises everywhere gently and uniformly. One is on a considerable height before one suspects it, and the view back on the splendid plains below becomes always wider and more magnificent.

While the lava fields at Bosco tre Case have been formed since fifty years, we came in an hour and a half to a species of small plateau where two streams of lava cross one another, one of which was still smoking a little. This one was a fortnight old, the other had flowed more than twenty years before.

From this on it became steeper, and our horses had to take hold in earnest. "Macaroni! Macaroni!" was the cry with which the guides urged them on. This word, which exercises the greatest charm on the people, must also sound joyfully in the ears of their horses. Nevertheless they were cruelly beaten. Italians, like Americans, treat their animals like machines, which feel nothing. I had to think of an esteemed lady friend of mine in Rome, who, in the goodness of her heart, had founded an asylum for old horses, in order that they might not be whipped to death under the Droskies. A revolting spectacle was by this means removed from the streets; but the Italians laughed at the waste of money, and a priest was not a little indignant—because horses had no souls of their own! Our poor horses panted and clambered up slowly and began to stumble. We were heartily glad when the halting-place was reached and we alighted. If you fall here with your horse you will not escape contusions, because the pieces of lava are as sharp as glass and iron.

The three men, who were waiting at the halting-place, rushed towards us to hold our horses and offer sticks and cords. As we had two men with us, we did not need so many services, and then began that wild play of grimaces, protestations, and oaths which are meant to soften or frighten the stranger. They conjured us in a stream of words, if they had shortened their sweet night's rests for nothing and nothing only? Merely on our account had they got up so early. Therefore we should be grateful and considerate to them. As I proceeded on, only laughing and jesting with them, all five followed us, and one cried louder than another. But the higher we mounted the more civil they became, and at last all was pleasant and satisfactory, when my wife seized on the cord of one and allowed herself to be dragged along. Then the others stayed behind, and wished us friendly a good journey.

One could easily make the last piece of the way passable for horses; for the present ascent from Pompeii, which is frequently, as it were, paved with pieces of lava, is not to be compared with the former cone of ashes. For a lady, it is always a laborious task to climb up between ashes and broken stones and blocks. Even a man must often stop to take breath, because the air is so warm. However, the whole is child's play to that which a chamois hunter goes through on the chase with his rifle on his shoulder. Our mountains, indeed, are quite silent. Ascending the heights of Vesuvius, one has, on the contrary, the unpleasant feeling as if the broad back of a black living monster were rising up under one's feet, and one were climbing up to his jaws.

"At length," said the guide, "we are on the top; no further can we go." Not at all agreeably suprised, I saw a considerable mountain on my left, on whose summit it unceasingly smoked, rattled, thundered, and discharged huge fragments of ashes and stones up to the sky. Before us, round the foot of this head of Vesuvius, towards the side which is turned from the sea, was a long break like a narrow smoking terrace, covered with ashes and pieces of lava and streaks of yellow sulphurous dust. From here down the streams of lava had poured quite recently into the valley, which formerly opened deep between the Somma and the cone of ashes. The sharp reefs of the Somma still, indeed, projected, but at their feet now lay heaped-up disorder like the remains of a frightful deluge of black rubbish, sand, and stones. Also here above all was changed. Five years ago Vesuvius had a broad flat summit, in the middle of which was sunk the circular crater. Of this summit only the edge seemed to me to be left, on which we struggled forward, and the new cone of eruption near us had lifted itself out of the old crater. What was formerly a mountain of ashes now showed itself covered with hardened streams of lava. One could also see by the flying stones which poured out thickly at the edge of the new summit, that there no flat surface any longer surrounded the crater.

It was a real land of hell into which we three were steering, all full of smoke, which now curled upwards, and now rolled lazily away, all black or grey or sulphurous yellow, rubbish, ashes, and fragments thrown up above one another as high as a house, and from the thunderer and rattler on the top new stones and blocks were continually falling down. The ground was hot everywhere, and if one only pushed away a piece with the foot the warm vapor immediately poured out. A glance backwards, when the smoke divided in the glittering landscape, on the light blue gulf beneath, it was as if from hell into paradice. Only the devil's kitchen was here high above, while one thinks usually of the dear angels being in the blue atmosphere.

We first came to a circular gurgling hole of about ten feet in diameter, from which poured out steam and warm sulphurous air. One looked down into the black gulf as into a round smoking chimney. Pieces of lava, which I threw down, gave no sound of striking against anything. Thus, far greater than the opening above is the interior excavation, as if it were covered with a crust. Were bandits to visit now, as they did five years ago, the heights of Vesuvius, they would find this very convenient if they wished to destroy the traces of some murderous robbery. For what is thrown into this gulf is doubtless consumed in a moment, skin and bones, by the glowing mass in its depths. For the rest, Lower Italy breathes now a little more freely from the bandit plague. It its place other murderers arise, much more numerous, those who slay in the streets. It happens mostly from political hatred, but not seldom from greed of gain, envy, and revenge for an injury. The boldness of the murderer increases daily as the general wildness increases. Not in the number and audacity of such crimes lies the greatest evil, but in the cowardice with which they are tolerated. Italy, indeed, has in these last years presented thousands enough who went courageously into the rain of bullets, and fought like heroes for their ideal; but if any one is stabbed or shot maliciously on the open street, the murderer escapes without a hand being stretched after him; and, if the officers appear, no one will know the unfortunate one who is lying in his blood, even if he were known by every child around. That is indeed a cowardice which lies in the core.

When we had gone a few steps farther, the guide pointed to a living stream before us. It seemed from the distance like black streaks and shadows moving away rapidly in a vapor. To come up to it, we had to pass through a little hollow. The guide lifted and helped my wife quickly over it. I stumbled a moment; it was but a second that I had bent my head, but I thought I should have fallen lifeless, so stifling were the hot fumes of the sulphur. At the edge of the lava stream, we had before us, as it were, a breaking up of black floes, between which the red-hot mass looked out gloomily. The heat was terrible, for the opening, from which the stream proceeded, was only a hundred steps further up. As we wished to go to it, and the guide saw that my companion had courage enough, he seized her again under the arm, and the uncouth-looking man led and lifted her skilfully and attentively over the clods and blocks which had very sharp edges. We had to make a little circuit, which again led us through frightful sulphurous vapors, and then clambered up to the warm edge, until we stood close before the oven which vomited for the the red hot stream. The lava came just like a stream from a steep mountain, which breaks out suddenly without any grotto or cave, and flows down rapidly. On its exit from the mountain the mass was glowing red; but in the air the surface began to harden immediately, and break up into black scales and pieces.

Never shall I forget the quarter of an hour which I spent at this lava fountain. The crater was straight above us, and did its work with hellish magnificence. Every two or three minutes there was a shove through the clouds of steam which veiled the summit. Before this every time a dull roaring went on, as if deep in the earth, the latter began to tremble gently, then followed hissing and gurgling, then rose whistling, rattling, thundering innumerable stones and blocks in a perpendicular line to the sky with incredible rapidity, whirling clouds of ashes and steam between. High in the air all spread out, and fell back into the crater like rain. Often the ashes were blown towards us; thousands of stones also fell over the walls of the crater, and danced and tumbled down the heights, many times huge blocks rolled to our very feet. All went as if by time, just as regularly as the work of a colossal steam-kettle, which, indeed, would have to be four thousand feet high, and of inconceivable breadth at the bottom. It was as if subterranean water was entering the fire mountain by minutes and seconds, changed into steam, and thrown out with all the rubbish which was in the chimney. Whenever there were two feebler eruptions, one was certain to follow which was so much the more powerful, and which stood for a moment in the air like a gigantic black tuft. I cannot tell how this slow, solemn measure moved me, in which the most enormous powers of nature were here working. How often have I in the silent night leaned overboard and watched the regular heaving and sinking of the ocean! As formerly on the sea, here on the raging volcano I was filled with a presage of the immutable swinging hither and thither of the ever restless, ever equal pendulum, by which the immeasurable universe does its work.

The wind, which had hitherto driven the clouds of steam away from us, changed somewhat its direction. Suddenly we breathed in sulphurous vapors, scarcely could we see the ground. More quickly than we had ascended, we hastened back to the point of exit. There the air was free, and the wonderful prospect unspeakably refreshing and beneficial.

I had observed that the eruptions fell only over one part of the summit, and that the clouds which veiled the crater had, moreover, longer interstices between them. I therefore proposed to the guide that we should go from the place where we now saw the movement of the lava only from a distance up to the last height. He refused, however, most decidedly. "It is much too dangerous when the mountain is as uneasy as it is now. He would not take the responsibility. A stranger who had gone up three days before had returned with a shattered arm, half dead, struck by a falling block of lava. What did we want on the summit? We could not reach it under half an hour, and we could not see a particle on the top from the smoke and clouds."

As the guide persisted in his refusal, there remained nothing for us in the mean time but to breakfast. Stretched on the warm ashes, we let our eyes wander over the splendid plains beneath. How the gulf shone! How the mountain peaks projected deep blue into the pure ether! Before and beneath us the true air of heaven, like a sea of deep, pure water, so enticing and so lovely that one might wish for a swing to rock oneself and float in this pure element, and then a hot fume of sulphur came suddenly out of the black waste behind us, full of smoke and vapor and fury. Before us the air glittered with splendor and clearness, and if we turned round we could see it trembling over the hellish oven, just as the air with us in winter trembles over the hot stoves.

On the whole side of the mountain the different streams of hard lava stretched clear down. The stream which had poured down on this side a fortnight before had remained on half the height of the mountain, and stretched over the grey fields of ashes like a broad river of black clods and pieces. Deeper beneath, the older lava had formed a dark lake in the green pastures. Still farther down lay the ruins of Pompeii, which had imbedded itself right in the midst of a fruitful semicircle, beautifully bounded by hill and sea.

Yet the eye was always drawn away from the land as by a sparkling mass of light to the gulf and its shining surface. Here, deep beneath us, the steep incline of Vesuvius rose straight up from the mirror of the sea. At both sides the rocky coasts and, opposite, the strand of the islands, were surrounded by a mist like a thin silver veil, but high above, throned in the blue sky, sharply notched, rose on the left the high-peaked Mont Angelo; in the middle, the huge rock of Capri, lying straight before the gulf, on the right, the proud royal head of the Epomeo at Ischia. On a sharper examination, white points sparkled through the whitish mist—the castle of St. Elmo, Nisita, Vivara, Procida, Ischia. Here, in this joy and splendor of the earth, men found it forever necessary to add one prison to another in order to chain the volcanic outbreaks of the suffering people. Far behind and between the islands and promontories, which are crowned with forts and prisons, the midland sea sparkled clearly. But it was rarely that a white sail was seen passing over it into the gulf. The finest bay in the world is from morning to evening as deserted and solitary as if its shores were occupied by poor fishermen's villages, and not by a capital of half a million of men. To sea! to sea! thither roll all the good fates of Italy. If this land is to be healed and made sound, its inhabitants must learn to move on the sea, to build ships, to found mercantile associations, and to seize again on the trade of the Levant. But where shall men of enterprise come among this people, who always hang their little provision-bag around their necks, and think of nothing the entire day but how to fill it in the morning and empty it in the evening? Must one wait for more ship-owners and merchants from other peoples to settle on these shores, to send out fleets of trading vessels on the sea? In this the Italians could even learn from the Greeks, whose lively activity on the sea leaves them already far behind, in spite of old Turkish oppression and new English envy.

Yet also in our vicinity there was something to see. Around our breakfast-place there swarmed little narrow chafers of a dark brown color, like those one finds with us under every loose stone. How came they up? When one scratched the ashes with a stick, a couple of them would fall dead immediately from the hot exhalation. They had not, therefore, crawled up. Neither could their larvæ have lain among the old rubbish; for the ashes, which had covered it, had come too lately from the crater above us. The chafers must, therefore, have been, while flying—for they had wing-sheaths—taken in swarms by a current of air, and carried up the mountain. Still, their great number remains enigmatical. This swarming little life near the hot jaws of desolation!

When our breakfast was eaten, and our guide appeared in better humor, I again urged him to attempt climbing up the mountain. Again, with every appearance of terror, he refused, and implored us to come some other day, when the mountain was quieter. I asked him what he would do if we went up without him? Then he would wait two hours, he said, and if we did not come back, he would go down and give notice. As my wife, also, had long been convinced that there was no danger, we began to climb up. It was not so difficult, because the ground, although very hot in some places, consisted less of loose ashes than of stones and a new kind of sulphur-cakes. On looking back, I saw that our good Curzo Dominica—so our guide was called—had seated himself tranquilly. But when we entered the clouds he sprang up suddenly, was with us in a few bounds, and played again the diligent and obliging servant, picking his way skilfully between the yellow heaps of sulphur. In less than ten minutes we were on the top. As if stunned, we stood in the beginning at the howling and raging and crashing before us and beneath us. We looked as if from the sharp edge of a wild uptorn chain of mountains down into a huge black gulf, full of steam, from which boiling currents of air and black masses were thrown up. By degrees, when the clouds divided a little, the outlines became clearer and the view more quiet for observation. It was the most frightful, and at the same time most magnificent scene—one of those spectacles which fix themselves powerfully in the memory and remain henceforth indestructible, just as when one has seen for the first time the great ocean in a wild storm and tempest.

Five years before, as already remarked, the crater was on the level summit of the mountain, in the middle of which it formed a beautiful wide circle. Its inner walls shone in every color, diversified and hung with the most beautiful crystals of sulphur, green and red and yellow and brown. The bottom was a level ground of ashes and sulphur; here and there a little cleft showed itself, out of which steam drizzled up. The whole was an empty kettle of immense diameter sunk into the flat head of the mountain, quite empty, and with beautiful yellow sides.

It was now altogether different. The crater seemed much smaller and much less deep, but it had black fissured walls with sharp reefs, just like the Somma when seen from below. A deep and black uptorn mountain peak would give the best idea of it. The ground, however, was level as formerly, and covered with ashes and sulphur. In the floor of the crater, straight below us, was a large round hole, exactly in the middle, out of which there was a constant hissing and gurgling. A yellow-brown mass seemed to be cooking and steaming inside. On the other side, below, in the crater, stood a new mountain of ashes of regular form, which almost reached to the top of the highest reef. From the mouth on the top of this cone, which seemed to be only composed of ashes, came the thundering and cracking and the eruptions, during which the entire month of the crater seemed continually to tremble.

To get so close to the volcano to look as it were, into its chimney, had quite a peculiar attraction. It looked magnificent, as the thousands of clods and fragments came rushing out, as just so many black rockets rose in the air, and separated high up, in order to fall back into the abyss or to be hurled over the walls of the crater. Yet I was seized with a slight shudder when a couple of fragments fell close to the spot where we had hitherto stood, on the declivity near the lava fountain. Here above we were out of the reach of the rain of stones. Danger would only be incurred if one rashly stepped into the crater over the pointed cliffs. Then the crust of lava or ashes would break, and one would go down and never be seen again. One would be killed in a moment by the hot fumes of the sulphur. Every one should therefore take good care not to forget the direction of the wind, lest, when the vapors surround him, he might jump some feet deeper into the crater.

The fumes were at last too strong for us, and in a few steps we were safe again. Then we went jumping and running and sliding down the mountain, the last reward for the troublesome ascent. The people at the halting-place called out to us their good wishes, and the guide who was with our horses quickly brought out fresh shoes, as those my companion had on her feet were not worth much. The horses, after their rest, brought us quickly to the breakfast and good Capri wine at the "Diomed," and three hours later we were again in Naples. When we came out of the San Carlos, about midnight, and Vesuvius was doing his best to fire and to lighten, he no longer seemed to us nearly so threatening and terrible. We had seen the great lord when close to him.

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Authorized Capital $300 000
Amount paid in 97,500

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages $52,000 00
Real estate, first-class property in New York 23,000 00
Wayne County Railroad bonds 22,500 00
Instalments on stocks due and being paid 5,500 00
Balance due by agents 8,683 34
Cash in bank 2,500 00
$109,183 34

RECEIPTS FOR 1868.

Premium on fire risks 29,266 82

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.

Fire losses paid $7,961 26
Expenses, rent, advertisements, agencies, etc 11,729 08
Commissions to agents 3,443 14
23,133 48

Total amount at risk $1,340,723 87
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Accounts 2,466 53

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BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

Owner and Sole Manufacturer,

1 26 tuthsém No. 230 South SECOND Street.

HAIR MATTRESSES

AND A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING, HUSK AND MOSS MATTRESSES,
FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, AT
S. W. COR. 12TH AND CHESTNUT STS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH STREET, WEST SIDE, BELOW CHESNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21 1869.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the provision of an Ordinance of Councils approved April 21, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on Eighteenth and Vine streets will be paid February 20, 1869. All persons having claims for labor done or material furnished for said sewer are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M., February 21, 1869.

1 22 fe5 19 3t] MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

R. WALKER & SONS
mwf 11 North SIXTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET.
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s $208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 ..... 136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R) 50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan 211,375 06
125,000 City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) 128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan 51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds 20,200 00
25,000 Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds 24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee) 20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan 21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan 5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Phila'a, 300 shares Stock 15,000 00
10,000 Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock 11,300 00
5,000 North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock 3,500 00
20,000 Phila and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock 15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties 207,900 00

$1,109,900 Par. Market value, $1,130,325 25
Cost, $1,093,804 26.

Real Estate 36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made 322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company 40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3155. Estimated value 1,813 00
Cash in bank $116 150 08
Cash in drawer 413 65
116,563 73

$1,647,367 89

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, | Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand, | Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, | William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal, | George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose, | John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones, | George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair, | William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington, | Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade, | John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre, | A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,605,740 09.

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,019,893 50
PREMIUMS 1,184,846 59
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1867
$33,993 23 $350,000 00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, | Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, | William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, | Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales, | Thomas S. Ellis!

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.

Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, | Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, | Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, | T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood, | Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh, | John P. White,
S. Morris Waln, | Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason, | Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1 20

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, HOWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 1 272

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, | Isaac Lewis,
M. B. Mahony, | Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, | Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, | Edw. and Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., | Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 28

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

TEDDY, ME BYE.

To Mr. Teddy McGinnis, Esq., Kildowery, County Cork, Ireland.

DEAR COUSIN:—
Me pin in my hand I'm a takin',
To write yez this bit of a scrawl,
An' hopin' in health it will find yez,
As, plaze God, it's lavin us all;
An' Ted I'll be after inquiring
How are yez doin' this bright summer day?
How are the pigs and the childer,
And the rest of yez over the say,
Teddy, me bye?

It's meself wud be happy to see yez
Put yure good lookin' phiz thru the dure;
It's meself that wud trot out the whisky,
Till yez shlape like a king on the flure.
I'd give yez me bed, but for Judy,
Whose failing I'm afraid it wud hurt,
But we'd impty tue bottle together,
An' together we'd shlape in the durt,
Teddy, my bye.

Shure, Ted, it's an illigant counthry;
There is praties and whisky galore,
An' mighty good pig for the atin,
An' money to buy it, asthore.
As for clothes, bedad I've a breeches
Wid niver a patch or a hole,
An' to mass Judy goes wid a bunnit
An' a feather as black as a coal,
Teddy, me bye.

An' election times, Teddy, me darlint,
'Twud make your eyes stick out a fut,
To see how the greenbacks are flyin',
And how quick in our pockets they're put.
Shure what is the use of a ballot,
If to sell it yez always rafuse?
The way is to pocket the money,
An' then vote just as yez chuze,
Teddy, me bye.

An' that brings round to the story.
That I'm scratchin this letter to say;
Election times comin' on, Teddy,
It's wanted yez are right away,
For Dimmykrats are not so plenty
But we want all the byes over, shure,
To swing the shillaly, drink whisky,
An' shove in the votes for Saymore,
Teddy, me bye.

Never mind about risidence, Teddy,
Shure yer risidence is under yer hat—
Divil a wun have yez got in Kildowery—
Lave to me all such matters as that.
Sure me sister's son, Paddy Mullonay,
Has a friend in New York who will schware
That yez worked by his side and dug cellars
In Ameriky many a yare,
Teddy, me bye,

He'll fix up yer papers so nately,
That ye'll think yez American born;
In a good shute of clothes ye'll be struttin',
Instead of yer breeches all torn.
Whin up to the polls ye are marchin',
Shure the nagurs will all hould their whisht,
If some blayguard axes impident questions,
Just tip him a shmell of yer phist,
Teddy, me bye.

Och, Teddy, now don't yez be sthayin',
Slang yer furnity onto yer sthick,
An', sthep out for Cork and take passage
For Ameriky sudden and quick;
For the country will go to the divil
Under naygur and radikle shway,
Unless saved by the votes and shillalies
Ov the byes fresh from over the say,
Teddy, me bye.

They're atin' us up with their taxes
An' shtamps, and the divil knows what,
Though barrin' the duty on whisky
Niver a tax out of me have they got,
They're givin us green rags for money,
(It's a phistful I wish that I had,)
An' we're starvin' on beef and corn whisky,
Which is mighty good starvin' bedad,
Teddy, me bye.

But that's not the worst of it, Teddy;
The nagur's a citizen now—
Can vote like a Dimmykrat white man.
And shtick up for his rights in a row.
So preverted is public opinion
'Tisn't safe to crack open his skhull,
As the hair on a Dimmykrat cranium
Is no better than Afrikan wool,
Teddy, me bye.

In the morn'n', when lavin' the shanty,
Judy schrams out, "Dinnis, don't go!
Some murtherin thafe of a nagur
Will be killin' me Dinnis, I know,
An' thin comin' down to the shanty
An' marryin' me right out of hand!"
That a nagur should marry me Judy
Is more, bedad, than I'll sthand,
Teddy, me bye.

But we'll soon give the scoundrels a drubbin',
Vallandigham's now to the fore,
Thad Stevens has gone to blue blazes,
An' bedad we've a friend in Saymore.
So pack up your duds in a hurry.
Not forgettin to sphit on your fisht,
An' lay hould on your blackthorn shillaly,
An' we'll soon give the nagurs a twist,
Teddy, me bye.

Your cousin, DENNIS O'FLAHERTY.

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—Mr. Smith offered a petition for the extension of the law prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings as far as Penn street, Twenty-second ward.

Mr. Cattell presented a petition for a sewer to cross Lancaster avenue.

Mr. Jones presented a petition for the location of the David M. Lyle Hose Company in Manyunk.

A batch of private petitions were presented and referred with the rest.

Mr. Cattell called attention of Councils to the fact that people are paving streets around Girard College without authority. Referred.

An ordinance to make appropriation to the Water Department was offered by Mr. Hodgdon. The sum named in the bill is $430,859. The object of the expenditure is to make the much needed enlargement of the different water-works, so long talked of by the Chamber.

The ordinance passed.

Mr. Hodgdon offered a resolution to award contracts for the Water Department, as follows, with

S. Fulton & Co., lowest bidder for iron pipe.
J. Sheppard & Co., for iron castings.
Duplain & Reeves, for brass castings.
Tathem & Bro., for pig lead.
Jessee W. Starr & Sons, for the twenty inch main.

The prices of the successful bidders were: 6 inch iron pipe, 3 5-16 cents per lb; 4 inch, 3 5-16 cents; 3 inch pipe (600 feet), 3 6-16 cents; and branches, bends, &c., at 4¼ cents per lb.

Iron castings for stops, plugs, &c., 2 9-10 cents per lb.

Brass castings, 21¾ cents per lb.

Pig lead, 9 43-100 cents per lb.

The 20 inch main pipe at 3¾ cents per lb.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the conditions of the agreement existing between the city and the American Philosophical Society, and report an ordinance providing means for completing the purchase according to existing agreement.

[The time for purchasing the right of the society to the ground occupied by them in Independence square for the sum of $78,000 has nearly expired.—Reporter.]

It was announced that the Committee on Prisons would visit Moyamensing prison on Saturday P. M., at 3 o'clock, with a view to making examination as to future legislation to be asked for. The hope was expressed that as many members of both branches as could be present would accompany the committee.

Mr. Bumm, Chairman of the Committee on Port Wardens, offered a resolution that the Committee on Law be instructed to inquire into the possibility of framing an ordinance to prevent the distillers from emptying into the sewers the mash that they accumulate, and report at an early day to the Councils what legislation will accomplish the purpose.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A resolution to authorize the grading, curving and paving of Marion street, Twenty-second ward, was adopted.

A note was received from the Receiver of Taxes asking the confirmation of Captain John E. Riley and John Haugh as clerks in his office, and Alfred Gentry as receiver for the Twenty-third ward.

A resolution of request to his Honor the Mayor, asking the revocation of an order made by him to prevent the public distribution of bread in front of the American Theatre by Mr. Fox, was referred to the Committee on Police. Mr. Fox has contracted for 20,000 loaves of bread, and but 4000 have been distributed.

The President explained that the Mayor didn't interfere with Mr. Fox in giving away bread, nor did he issue any such order. He only asked that Mr. Fox would distribute the bread on the Sansom street front of the theatre, and not in Walnut street, whereby a crowd blocks up the thoroughfare.

The subject of taking possession of the Northern Liberties Gas-works was indefinitely postponed.

The bill relative to the location of public buildings in Penn square, and not in Independence square, was discussed. Mr. Bumm made a motion indefinitely to postpone, because he thought that Independence square was the only place for the erection of public buildings.

Mr. Barlow gave the opinion that Penn square was the only suitable place for the structures. Mr. Hodgdon made a long speech in favor of Independence square. Mr. Smith was perfectly satisfied that the interests of the city demanded the location of the buildings in Penn square. Mr. Cattell spoke at length to like effect.

The subject was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 15 to 10.

[There was something of a sensation in the Chamber when the vote was polled. The lobbies and ante-rooms were filled with people, of whom many left in unutterable disgust.]

The yeas were: Messrs. Bumm, Cochran, Duffy, Fox, Franciscus, Harkness, Hodgdon, Hookey, Hopkins, Jones, Marcus, Morison, Plumley, Shallcross and Shermer.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Barlow, Cattell, Kramer, Kersey, King, McCutcheon, Mellwain, Smith and Stokley, President.

Mr. Ritchie, of the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance authorizing the purchase of lots and buildings No. 309 Lombard street and No. 420 south Third street, for school purposes, at a cost not exceeding $35,000.

This was long debated, several members denouncing the affair as a big "job." Mr. King declared the ground to be utterly inadequate for the purpose.

Mr. Duffy showed that the rent now paid for school accommodations is $2100. There is no light in which the proposed purchase can be viewed that does not prove the investment to be a desirable one for the city. The need for further accommodation is most pressing. It passed.

The long-protracted ordinance to pay certain bills for coal for the Controllers of Public Schools was passed.

An ordinance to erect a new school building in the Twenty-sixth section, at a cost of $32,000, was postponed for one week.

Mr. Franciscus presented a petition, signed by every business firm in Broad street, from Market street down, praying for an extension of the time passed for the removal of the burden railroad tracks in Broad street. It was referred to the Railroad Committee.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Cattell, calling upon the Commission for the erection of public buildings to furnish Councils with a statement of the dimensions of Independence square, and the buildings they propose to erect, was opposed by Mr. Kerr, as designed to embarrass the operations of the Commission.

Mr. Fox said he was satisfied to see buildings erected according to the size of the ground. Let them be even four stories high if necessary, and if necessary let the entrance be inside the square.

Mr. Barlow wanted to know what injury it would do to Councils to know the exact dimensions of Independence square. As a member of Councils he had a right to ask it. Had different counsels prevailed the abomination of a court-house already put upon Independence Square would not have sprung into unsightly existence. It is right that the people should know what is proposed to be done in lumbering the oldest square in the city with such eyesores as this new court-house, that was to be built for $35,000 and has cost the city near or quite $100,000.

Mr. Franciscus said that he had twice voted in favor of the location of the public buildings in Independence square, but he would vote for this resolution, for he saw no harm that it could do.

The resolution was not agreed to, by a vote of 12 to 8.

A number of bills from Common Council authorizing paving and grading were taken up, pending discussion of which the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer occupied the chair.

A communication was received from the City Commissioner, asking the appropriation of $500 to pay the jurors in the Twitchell case.

Thomas Potter sent in his resignation as one of the directors of the Northern Liberties Gas-works, which was accepted.

The usual batch of communications, petitions, &c., were received and appropriately referred.

A resolution was offered to meet Select Council in joint convention, Thursday, February 11, for the purpose of electing the heads of departments. Agreed to.

The school appropriation bill was received back from Select Council with several amendments. With a few exceptions these amendments were not concurred in.

The subject pending at adjournment of last meeting, namely, the report of the committee on the management of the Highway Department, was then taken up.

The question was upon a motion that the report be not printed.

General Wagner defended the committee from charges made against it by members of Council and by certain newspapers. He denounced these charges as false in every particular.

Further debate followed by Messrs. Hetzell, Evans and others.

The motion that the report be not printed was then withdrawn.

Mr. Hetzell offered a preamble and resolution asking the Legislature not to pass any measures affecting the municipality of Philadelphia which are not asked for by the constituted authorities thereof. Referred to the Committee on Legislation—yeas 31, nays 17.

Mr. Rice offered a resolution providing for a special committee for the reorganization of the Fire Department.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Fire and Trusts was lost—yeas 19, nays 28. The resolution then passed—yeas 26, nays 20.

The bill making an appropriation for the extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph to the house of the Decatur Steam Fire Engine Company was taken up and read a third time. After some discussion, it was finally passed—yeas 30, nays 16.

The bill to pave Tacony street with rubble pavement was then taken up on second reading. A proviso that not more than $1 25 per yard be paid for paving the intersections was agreed to. The bill then passed.

Mr. Wagner called up a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a bill appointing commissioners to treat with the State of New Jersey, relative to the jurisdiction over Petty's island.

After some discussion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Law.

A resolution was then agreed to authorizing a survey of Petty's island.

The Chamber agreed to appoint a committee of conference upon the Select Council amendments to the school appropriation bill. A Select Council resolution giving certain instructions to the Committee on Law was concurred in.

A bill from Select Council making an appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for the purchase of coal was concurred in.

Also, one to pay the claim of Charles Fletcher.

Also, one authorizing the City Solicitor to purchase certain lots of ground in the Fifth ward.

Also, one to extend the city water-works.

Also, a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Finance relative to the Philadelphia Philosophical Society.

A resolution to grade Marshall street, from Berks to Hunter street, was passed.

Also, one to pave Norris and Nineteenth streets.

Also, an ordinance to pay Joseph P. Small $102 20 for the construction of a sewer.

Mr. Wagner called up the resolution to discharge the joint special committee for the investigation of the affairs of the Highway Department. Not agreed to. Adjourned.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES,

LAMPS,

BRONZES, LANTERNS, Etc.

STORE,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 821 CHERRY Street,

1 30 smwlm PHILADELPHIA.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Kern,
Samuel S. Mcon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 9:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:45 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:25 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 12 30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12 45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12 45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 A. M., and 1:30 and 10 10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5 55 A. M., and 10 30 P. M., passing Reading at 5 44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:20 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

An Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading:

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:20 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, WYNNEWOOD, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

9:45 A. M. (express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2 45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11 30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9 10 A. M., 2:10, 5:20, and 8:20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 1458. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3 30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4 50 P. M., 6:15 and 11 30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6 25 A. M., 7 45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 8 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side,)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 5, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 8 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3 30, and 5:30 P. M., for Mercantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistow Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:20, and 9:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 6:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	5:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:20 A. M., Way Mail. 9:05 A. M., Express. 2:25 P. M., Express. 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	5:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:35 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

1 13

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 5:15 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 2:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 2:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

5 5

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8 15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6 40, 8:40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7,

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1869.

THE CHASSEURS,

a regiment which will always be distinguished as one of the most brilliantly serviceable of those that fought in defense of the Union during the late civil war, have just been having a reunion at the residence of General John Cochrane. The different generals under whom the regiment fought were present, and the occasion was graced by the attendance of beautiful and distinguished women, who listened with kindling eyes to the thrilling memories which were related by their husbands and brothers. The first toast that was drunk, the company silent and standing, was "Our dead in freedom's fight." The Chasseurs have a more sterling character than the far famed 7th Regiment. It was the last regiment mustered out of the United States army; it was among the first to furnish men whose deeds have become incorporated with the nation's history and songs. It was entered upon the roll of the State of New York as the 65th New York Volunteers, and it first entered the field in the August of '61. General Newton, General Abercrombie, General Wright, and General Franklin Smith were among those assembled at General Cochrane's mansion, and the most impressive feature of the evening was the host's recitation of a poem entitled "The Chasseurs," and embodying the sentiment of the regiment. It was General (then Colonel) Cochrane's speech, it will be remembered, that first advocated the arming of the slaves—a fact which gave an impressive significance to an occasion which celebrated the triumphs of the Wilderness, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill.

Last July an

EX-DETECTIVE

of the Metropolitan Police force, and who had for some months become mate of a steamboat plying between the city of Troy and one of the North river piers of this city, took on board a man who, in exchange for his passage, agreed to work his way hither. The man gave the name of James Mahar, and as he was somewhat demoralized in point of dress, the mate made him a present of a coat and a hat which had been left behind by one of the passengers. The man left the boat on the morning of the 19th of July, and the ex-detective, who meanwhile has engaged in quite a variety of businesses, saw him only occasionally between that time and the 22d of last month. Upon that date he unexpectedly encountered him in University place, and greeted him with a friendly "Jim, how are you?' The word "Jim" seemed to operate on the man like a spur upon a mettlesome horse. He started and ran away, and thereby put into the ex-detective's hands the first clue that has proved of any value in the elucidation of the Rogers murder mystery.

The name of this ex-detective is the sensation-drama one of Everett de la Noye. It almost sounds as if he were the heavy villain himself, for in all my experience of the sensation drama that flawless mirror of nature, I have never yet come across a heavy villain without a romantic name, or a detective with a respectable one. Be this as it may, Everett de la Noye is the name of the ex-detective in question, who upon coupling "Jim's" strange behavior with his own suspicions, repaired forthwith to police headquarters, and, relating such circumstances as he knew would provoke the appetite of the officials there, all but negotiated to discover the murderer, provided he should be reinstated in the position he had lost. An agreement to this effect was made, and the first thing De la Noye did was to suggest a general ransacking of the station-houses, which, it appears, he knew Maher was in the habit of frequenting. One or two evenings were spent in this business. In course of time the trackers came to the Spring Street Station House, at the portals of which they presented themselves at the healthy hour of 2 A. M., a few mornings since. Among other inmates they rapped up a young man who, himself, was wrapped up in nothing more than a pair of pants, this airy attire constituting his sleeping costume. By the dim light of the dungeon lamp—for dungeon it might be called—the ex-detective recognized, or thought he recognized, the countenance of the dilapidated stranger who had come on board the North river steamboat six or seven months ago. At any rate, he instantly exclaimed, "That's the man!" whom he addressed as "Jim," with the thrilling information that he was "wanted." We—you and I, reader—who have never been told so, can hardly imagine how thrilling that one word "wanted" can be made to sound. At that dread hour of two hours after midnight it sounded to "Jim" like the death-rattle from an incarnate gallows, and he had no time to speak before he was taken into custody.

Whether this arrest is to furnish the last clues to the Rogers mystery is a question agitating every mind of natural detective turn—every mind, that is, which has not long ere this grown tired of the name of Rogers and of the army of arrested myths connected with it.

LYDIA THOMPSON

has been writing an ungrammatical and would-be withering letter to the *Herald* on the subject of her hair, which she insists is naturally blonde. Now, who, I ask, cares a fig whether the hue of Miss Thompson's hair be produced by nature or by art, so long as it showers in sparkling golden flashes, and the art—if art there be—is imperceptible? So long as Miss Thompson minds her own business, does not turn red and grow envious when another performer is more applauded than she, and utters no bad jokes at the expense of the theatre where she made her American *debut*, people will forget that she is a bad actress; but the moment she writes ungrammatical notes to the *Herald*, and is guilty of other public unprettinesses, they will cease to remember that she makes up, by gaslight, into a beautiful woman.

THE BALL SEASON

was never more vigorous than at present. We average thirty a week, or five each night. De Ganno's, Delmonico's, Trevor Hall, and Irving Hall are the favorite localities for small balls and those got up by private organizations. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, an association largely impregnated with minstrelism, has just been celebrating its annual ball at Apollo Hall. All the burnt-cork beauties of New York were there, and Mrs. Billy Birch and Mrs. Eph. Horn, I understand, were among the most impressive *mesdames* present.

ALI BABA.

—Friar's Point, Coahoma county, Miss., is in want of a shoemaker, a tailor, and a barber; also one thousand field laborers are wanted in the county. Planters will give one-third and furnish everything.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANTIQUARIAN.

Annual Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.

The annual meeting of the society was held last evening at its hall, President Price in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read to the society a number of letters, received since last meeting, on topics relative to the Society and its interests. Many donations were received, including:—From the London Numismatic Society, the latest number of the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

From Hon. Henry R. Linderman, the Director of the United States Mint, the medal (in bronze) of President Johnson, said to be the finest medal ever emanating from the United States Mint. Also, a set of pattern coins.

From Mr. C. H. Hart, *Gosin's de Nummis* and sundry interesting articles.

From W. Sharp, M. D., a large and valuable donation of books.

From W. H. Key, Esq., a copy of the Riggs medal.

From Dr. Comfort, U. S. A., a large collection of Indian antiquities gathered by himself while in Arizona.

From the estate of the late J. Hamilton Creighton, Esq., "History of Sign-boards," by J. Conndon Hotten.

Hon. William Duane, chairman of the committee appointed at the November meeting to consider the best means of advancing the interests and promoting the prosperity of the society, reported substantially as follows:—

That, having met and considered the subject referred to them, they are of opinion that the advancement of the society will be promoted by the increase in its list of resident members, and that such an increase may be now permissible whatever formerly may have been the views of the society as to excessive limitation of membership.

A number of letters were read on various subjects.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., the Corresponding Secretary, made a statement as to the recent alleged discoveries at Rock Island and St. Louis.

A communication was read from the New York Numismatic Society, soliciting the society to undertake the charge of the New York Society's publications. This offer was, on motion, declined.

Dr. F. W. Hornor, of Virginia, read an interesting paper relative to early Virginia history, giving sketches of the lives of some of the members of the Banister, Braxton, and Blair families in that State.

The amendment to the by laws relative to the Committee on Autographs was adopted, and Messrs. H. Phillips, Jr, A. B. Taylor, and R. C. Davis were elected as such committee for the ensuing year.

Dr. Brinton made some remarks relative to singular symbolical mounds recently discovered in Algeria by the French commission. That they were figures of animals, etc., like the North American mounds. That the serpent symbol occurred often. The age ascribed to them was about 10,000 years. He did not, however, give much credence to any connection between their builders and those of North American mounds.

A number of members were elected, and the society adjourned.

THE FIREMEN.

The Expense of the Department in this and Other Cities.

Below we present a statement, compiled from official sources, showing the expenses of the paid fire departments of Cincinnati, Baltimore, New York, and Boston, and of the volunteer department of Philadelphia for the year 1867. It is of especial interest just now, as the subject of a paid fire department was agitated in Councils yesterday. It should be borne in mind, however, that the cost of the volunteer department of this city, as set forth in the table, represents only the amount received from the city direct. In a score of different ways our citizens, especially those who own considerable property, are called upon to contribute to the cause of the firemen and the support of the Department, while all these exactions are unknown in the cities having regular paid fire departments. These facts should be remembered in using as arguments the following figures:—

	Philadelphia.	Boston.	New York.	Baltimore.	Cincinnati.
Number Steam Engines	47	11	34	7	11
Hose Carriages or ladders	54	10	34	16	14
Hook and Ladder Trucks	10	3	12	2	2
Length of Ladders in feet	1,702	1,449	2,880	450	285
Length of Hose in feet	82,757	28,134	70,575	5,600	21,400
Bounds of Fire District in acres and square miles	82,640 A., or 129¼ sq. m.	3,270 A., or 5 1-9 sq. m.	22 sq. m.	9,300 A., or 14½ sq. m.	3½ sq. m.
Number of Buildings	105,000	20,000	37,000	37,000	
Cost	$113,417	$130,683	$691,711	$72,185	$178,000

DWELLINGS ENTERED.—Some time last night the residence of Mr. L. Walker, No. 510 N. Fifth street, was entered by burglars, who climbed over the rear fence and bored through the kitchen door. Clothing and silver-ware to the value of $75 were stolen.

About the same time the dwelling of Mr. Smith, No. 515 Buttonwood street, was entered in like manner and robbed of a considerable quantity of clothing and silver-ware.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening an entrance was effected into the residence of Mrs. Austen, in Tenth street, above Reed. The thieves carried off $30 in coin, a gold watch, and $100 in greenbacks. They had gained a shed in the rear of the house, and then made their way into the premises by a second-story window.

Some time last night the dwelling at the S. E. corner of Ninth and Cross streets was entered by means of the trap-door, but nothing stolen, as the thieves were frightened off.

No arrests were made in any of the above instances.

THE WOODLAND MISSION SCHOOL.—A lecture in aid of the Sabbath Schools attached to the Woodland Presbyterian Church, Pine street west of Forty-first street, West Philadelphia, will be delivered by the Hon. Israel S. Diehl, (late United States Consul at Batavia, Java), in the church building, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. The subject of his lecture is "Oriental and Bible Lands," and it will be illustrated by diagrams, pictures, and relics, many of which have been brought from the countries to be mentioned in the lecture, by Mr. Diehl himself. The lecture will undoubtedly be one of great interest, and the commendable purposes to which the proceeds are to be applied, should insure a large audience.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Three lads named Thos. Kelly, John Kelly, and Martin Wallace were arrested yesterday for stealing cotton from off the wharves on the Delaware front. They had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and were committed for trial. One of the defendants had some stolen property in his possession when captured.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A lad was arrested at Eighteenth and Callowhill streets yesterday on suspicion of the larceny of eighteen pounds of horse-shoe nails, which he was endeavoring to dispose of. The accused was taken before Alderman Massey, and held for a further hearing. The property awaits an owner at the Eighth District Station House.

THE WEATHER.—The following shows the state of the thermometer for the present week:

	6 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.
Sunday	36	38	38
Monday	27	31	33
Tuesday	28	34	35½
Wednesday	28	42	42
Thursday	38	34	34
Friday	23	27	...

As will be seen from the above, this morning has been the coldest of any during the week. By a comparison with the state of the thermometer for the same time last year, we find a decided difference. The weather during that time was intensely cold, the indicator showing 8½ degrees on the 4th of February.

COMMISSIONER'S HEARINGS.—Before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., the following cases were heard this morning:—

Daniel McCaffrey, for aiding in the removal of distilled spirits contrary to law, was held to appear in $1000 bail.

Patrick McQuade, for the same charge, was held to appear in $1000 bail.

Owen Cavanaugh had a further hearing on the charge of not keeping proper rectifiers' books. The case went over until Thursday next.

These arrests are due, in a large measure, to the zeal of Deputy Marshal William S. Duke

FOUND INSENSIBLE.—About 11 o'clock last night, Robert Bowers, sixty-seven years of age, was found in an insensible condition close by the Cohocksink creek, at Columbia avenue. He had evidently fallen overboard, and had managed to crawl out when overcome. Medical aid was summoned, and the unfortunate man cared for.

COMMITTED FOR A HEARING.—This morning, a man named Henry D. Gillon was arrested in the Washington House, Chesnut street, above Seventh, while in the act of breaking into one of the rooms. He was taken to the Central Station, and there locked up for a hearing before Alderman Kerr at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

DROWNED.—Yesterday an unknown man was found drowned in the Delaware, below Callowhill street wharf. A steamer coming in brought the body to the surface of the water by the plashing of her wheels. The Coroner took charge of the body.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past 1 o'clock this morning, a slight fire occurred in the dwelling No. 2413 Coral street. A few buckets of water extinguished the flames.

AN INDIGNANT CONGRESSMAN.

He Declares his Opinion of Sensation Letter-Writers.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* of this morning writes:—

The sessions of the House Committee on Public Expenditures are becoming quite interesting in consequence of the two important investigations with which they are charged, to wit, the Alaska corruption fund and the Wells-Fargo contract. Some of the correspondents here are getting themselves into the hottest kind of water in connection with these lively investigations. A young gentleman who corresponds for a New York evening paper was examined in relation to a statement he made recently, charging the committee with unfairness in not summoning certain witnesses who could furnish some light about the Wells Fargo contract. He was asked upon what authority he had made the statement, and said that his informant was Mr. Spalds. Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, inquired of the witness if he did not know the statement was a lie?

Correspondent—No, sir: I had reason to believe the information reliable.

Mr. Broomall—Why did you not ask the committee about the matter?

Correspondent—Because I find it difficult, generally, to get any information from members, and, therefore have to seek it in other quarters.

Mr. Broomall—Are you not in the habit of writing sensational paragraphs because they pay better?

Correspondent—No, sir; I write what I consider true.

Mr. Broomall—Don't sensational news pay best?

Correspondent—We are not employed to furnish sensations, but facts.

At this part of the examination Mr. Broomall launched into a sweeping denunciation of correspondents in general, saying he believed they manufactured such statements for the purpose of blackmailing. For his part, he would not believe any correspondent in Washington under oath. He thought that any correspondent who remained in Washington for even two weeks got thoroughly corrupted and unworthy of credit. Mr. J. Lawrence Getz, Democratic member from Pennsylvania, dissented from the sweeping denunciation of his colleague. He could not sit still and listen to such unjust condemnation of all newspaper men. For his part, he desired to say that he considered the oath of a correspondent at least as good as that of a member of Congress or any other man, and he felt warranted in saying as much for another member of the committee, Mr. Plants, of Ohio. No doubt there were dishonest correspondents, but there were honest correspondents also, and he thought they should not be calumniated, abused, or placed on a level with the scribblers of easy virtue. Mr. Broomall reiterated that he did not believe in the virtue of any of the correspondents of this wicked capital, and said that, while he did not object to them pitching into himself as fiercely as they might desire, he did hope they would never attempt to praise him. To obtain their praise, he added, would give the public good ground to suspect his own honesty. The witness had a regular verbal "spat" with Broomall about his depreciation of newspaper men in general, but it was so weak and senseless on both sides as to be unworthy of publication. Late in the afternoon another correspondent was before the committee, or rather two members of it, Broomall and Hulburd. Why the other members were not present I not know, certainly at least one of them was not notified at all. The correspondent represents a Philadelphia paper, and is the one referred to by Robert J. Walker and Frederick Stanton as a blackmailer. The correspondent to-day had the testimony of Walker and Stanton read over to him in the committee room, and pronounced each and every statement referring to himself to be completely false. Thus there is a nice issue between this correspondent and his accusers—an issue, in fact, which amounts to the tallest kind of false swearing on one side or the other. There is something curious about the testimony of Stanton on this branch of the Alaska investigation. He made the same statement weeks ago, but asked the committee not to have it reported—a request which, curiously enough, was granted by the committee. It is wonderful that the indignant Broomall and his colleagues should be so merciful to one newspaper man and yet so severe on all the rest.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	163½	Cleveland and Tol	104⅝
Phil. and Res. R.	95½	Tol. & Wabash R.	63½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93⅝	Mil. & St. P. com.	64½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93¾	Mil. & St. P. pref.	78½
Cin. and N. W. com.	84	Adam Express Co	69¾
Chic and N. W. prf.	92	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30
Chi. and R. I. R.	129½	U. S. Express Co.	64
Pis. F. W. and Chi.	118	Tennessee 6s	67
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	116½	Gold	135⅛
Western Union T.	37¾	Market firm.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 City 6s, New	100⅞	100 sh Reading	b5. 47½
$200 do	100¾	100 do	b30. 47⅝
$1000 do	101	500 do	b3. 47⅝
$200 do	Old. 97	100 do	2d. 47⅝
$2000 Leh 1IR 6s	98	1400 do	s5. 24. 47⅝
50 sh Penna R.	58	100 do	s5. 21. 47⅝
100 do	60 af. 30 58	100 do	b5. 47⅝
100 sh Read R.	b10. 47⅝	100 do	2d. 47⅝
$100 do	3d. 47 66	100 do	b10. 47 50
100 do	2d. 47⅝	200 do	s5. 2d&L. 47⅝
100 do	b5. 47⅝	400 do	47⅝
200 do	s5. b10. 47⅝	100 do	b5 w3d&L. 47⅝

SECOND BOARD.

100 sh Phil & E.	b60. 26	9 sh Leh V R.	55⅝
28 sh Penna R.	s5. 57⅛	10 sh C & Am.	124⅝
100 sh Hestonville	12⅝	200 sh Reading	s5. 47⅝

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.

MEHL.—On the morning of the 5th instant, JACOB MEHL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Germantown, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Services at Trinity Lutheran Church at 4 o'clock P. M.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings in the Senate and House To-day—Important Measures Introduced.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5.—Mr. Stinson read in place and had passed a bill incorporating the business college in Upper Providence township, Montgomery county.

He also read one to repeal the last proviso of the thirty-ninth section of the act approved April 29, 1844 relative to the State Board of Revenue Commissioners.

Mr. Davis, one allowing the Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville Telegraph Company to purchase and maintain any line or lines of telegraph upon along, and between the termini of any lines of railroad in this State, now or hereafter to be operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Mr. Fisher, one for the protection of the manufacturers of shoes in Lancaster.

Mr. Turner, one incorporating the North American Coal Company.

Also, one incorporating the Anthracite Transportation Company of Luzerne.

The joint resolution protesting against Congress incorporating railroad companies in this State was passed finally.

An act incorporating the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company was considered.

Mr. Coleman, of Lebanon, opposed the bill because it was not printed and Mr. Candless, on behalf of the friends of the bill, expressed an entire willingness to postpone until as many thousand copies were printed as the gentleman desired. The bill is an ordinary city passenger railway bill of ten sections, its title expressing its route, and the corporators being J. C. Sleeper, William Dougherty, John Brady, James Kirkpatrick, and Robert Laughlin. The bill was sent to the state Printers.

An act allowing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to extend the branch now located and being built through Jefferson, Clearfield, and other counties in that section to the State line between Pennsylvania and Ohio, was passed.

The act providing that insurance companies chartered by the Court of Common Pleas, under the act of March 26, 1867, shall be first-class and for other purposes was passed.

The act to place the tax upon the capital of State bonds the same as national banks was passed. The act allowing the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company to hold additional real estate in Philadelphia was passed. Adjourned until next Tuesday at 11 A. M.

House of Representatives.

Various petitions were presented, among them the following:—

From farmers on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad in favor of a law for the protection of cattle.

From miners in the Schuylkill county region for the better ventilation of mines.

From two children of Stanley and Mary Hinman, praying that their parents may not be divorced, and alleging that their father seeks a divorce for the purpose of marrying a woman of equivoc l reputation.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of a German steamship line.

The use of the hall of the House was granted to the Independent Order of Red Men in July next.

The postage bill of the house for January was ordered paid, $2532 98.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Longanecker providing for the discharge of all officers of the House not already sworn in. It was defeated, being refused a second reading.

The City Passenger Railway Committee reported an act to incorporate the Central Passenger Railway of Pittsburg.

Mr. McGinnis, of Philadelphia, said that the committee had held no meeting.

It finally appeared that the committee had held no meeting, but that their bill had been sanctioned informally by a majority of the members

The following bill was introduced and referred to the appropriate committee:—

Mr. Henry, providing for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims, extending the time for one year from 1869.

Robbery in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—A lady in this city, yesterday afternoon, lost or had stolen from her ten $1000 bills. The money was lost while going from the corner of Gay and Fayette streets, in the cars, to the corner of Gilmore and Baltimore streets. A reward of $1000 is offered for its recovery.

Fire in Watertown, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—The Robinson House, in Watertown, was burned to-day. The loss is $18,000; insured for $9000.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 5—P. M.—Consols for money, 93; U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady. The stock market is easier. Eries firmer at 24¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—P. M.—Cotton active. Linseed cakes, £11 5s. Cheese, 76s.

LONDON, Feb. 4—P. M.—Sperm oil easier.

HAVRE, Feb. 5—P. M.—Cotton opens quiet and steady; sales at 140f. on the spot, and 141f. afloat.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Cotton very firm, and middling uplands 30 cents. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat flat, prime to choice red $2 26@2 25. Corn firm; receipts small; sales of white at 88@90c; yellow at 86@87c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye dull at $1 50. Pork firm at $32. Bacon firm: rib sides, 17¾@18¾c; clear do., 18¾c; shoulders, 15¾c. Hams, 20c. Lard firm at 21c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Cotton firm; 1500 bales sold at 30¾c. Flour steadier, and without decided change; 6000 barrels sold. Wheat dull, and without important change; sales of 7000 bushels No. 3 at $1 51. Corn steady; 29 000 bush. sold at 88@90c. for mixed Western. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Mess $ 2 50 @32 75. Lard quiet; steam rendered, 20¾@20¾c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Stocks feverish and unsettled. Gold, 135⅛. Sterling, 109½. 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do, 1864, 109¾; do, 1865, 111; new, 108¾; 1867, 108⅝; 10-40s, 103¾. Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 86½; Canton Co., 59; Cumberland preferred, 36½; New York Central, 161; Reading, 94⅝; Hudson River, 153; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; Illinois Central 138¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 128½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow, Assistant District Attorney Dechert.—The trial of prison cases was resumed this morning.

Richard Perry was acquitted of a charge of larceny, there being no evidence to connect him with the offense.

George Williams was convicted of a charge of the larceny of gum shoes, valued at $24, which he stole from a box standing in front of a store-door.

John Thomas and George Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of coffee, which they were seen to steal from the front of a warehouse.

Jacob Silzer was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of $50, the evidence being that he collected the money upon a bill due to his employer, Amos Detweiller, and kept it. As it is necessary to the offense of larceny that the owner of the goods should have been in possession of them, there of course could be no conviction under this testimony, the money having come into the hands of the prisoner directly from the debtor, never having been held by the prosecutor.

Thomas and George Emerson and George Sharp were acquitted of a charge of larceny. It was alleged that they attacked two little boys at Sixth and St. Mary streets, snatched a coat from them, and ran away with it. But there was no evidence to support this averment, and hence the acquittal.

Alonzo Snow was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon a policeman who arrested him for attempting to commit a burglary.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Sharswood.—The city list is still before the Court.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—In the case of Scott vs. The Spring Garden Insurance Company, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1054 52.

The Court adjourned this morning until Tuesday next.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—Behrens vs. Rasch. An action of ejectment. Before reported. Jury out.

Matilda J. H. Moffett vs. Patrick White. An action to recover for board furnished to the defendant. The defense alleged as a set-off a judgment he held against the plaintiff. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Kessler vs. Alger.—An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, one cent.

Sophia Anderson vs. Andrew Monroe *et al.* An action to recover damages for an alleged illegal ejectment from premises. Nonsuit.

Joseph Enen and William Laughlin, trustees under the will of James Enen, deceased, vs. James Cassidy. An action to recover for labor done in taking down and rebuilding an outbuilding. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Pierce.—Brinton & Co. vs. Myers. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $62 26.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Seward's Foreign Speculations—Removing Political Disabilities—Pacific Railroad Enterprises—The Nevada Electoral Vote.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Seward's Implications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Seward is greatly exercised over the publication of Minister Hale's letter exposing his connivance at the insubordination of the Secretary of Legation, Perry, and Seward's partnership in Perry's Spanish jobs. The Secretary of State has been in conference with some members of the Foreign Relation Committee trying to fix matters up. Mr. Hale's friends, who are very numerous and active, are at work to oust Perry and have Hale retained under Grant's administration.

Political Disabilities.

The Sub-Reconstruction Committee, charged with the consideration of applications for the relief of political disabilities, are holding sessions daily, with a view of perfecting their bill, which will include several hundred names from different States, vouched for by responsible parties, who are entitled to political pardon.

National Banking Currency.

The Banking and Currency Committee discussed Sherman's bill amendatory of the National Banking law. They propose to report it with several amendments, among which will be one providing for the more effectual distribution of national bank currency through the States.

The Pacific Railroad.

Senator Howard submitted the Pacific Railroad bill which he proposed to the committee to-day, and a long discussion ensued on the question of amending it so as to include the Eastern Division of the Kansas Road, allowing it to go from its present terminus to Albuquerque and connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Road. The committee meet again to-morrow, for the further discussion of adopting another line still further south, on the thirty-second parallel.

The Electoral Vote

for Nevada reached here only this morning, the messenger having been snowed up in the mountains.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Whisky in Bond.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—There seems to be an indisposition in the Committee of Ways and Means to prolong the time for holding whisky in bond after April, as requested by the whisky holders throughout the country. There also seems to be a change of mind in the matter of converting registered bonds into coupon bonds.

Judge Underwood's Discharge.

Last Friday the Supreme Court ordered a writ of prohibition to be served on Judge Underwood, on the application of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Virginia, who alleged Judge Underwood had improperly and illegally interfered with sentences of the State Courts by discharging certain convicts. Judge Underwood has acknowledged the service of the writ, and the Supreme Court has designated Friday next for the hearing of the cause.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate presented a petition praying for the amendment of the Constitution so as to recognize Almighty God as the source of all civil authority.

Messrs. Conkling, Cameron, and Sherman presented similar petitions.

Mr. Conkling also presented a petition in behalf of the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston, South Carolina, signed by General Burke and other surviving officers of the Irish Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, setting forth the loyalty and valuable services of the Sisters, and praying that their claim for property destroyed during the war may be favorably considered. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill amendatory to the act granting lands to Iowa and Minnesota, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Stewart offered an order that the Senate hold evening sessions, beginning at 7 P. M. each evening for the consideration of the constitutional amendment, until it shall be disposed of. Carried, yeas, 38; nays not counted.

Mr. Cragin presented the petition of four hundred citizens of New Hampshire for woman suffrage.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill defining the nature and extent of the powers of the Coroner in the District of Columbia. Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

Mr. Corbett, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to provide for the protection of fur-bearing animals in Alaska.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely the bill providing for the sale of lands to aid in the construction of the Western Virginia Central Railroad.

Mr. Whyte presented a remonstrance of the Board of Trade of Baltimore, against the proposed abrogation of State and municipal laws in regard to the licensing of pilots.

Mr. Harlan presented the petition of the colored men of America, signed by the President and Secretary of the Colored Convention lately held in Washington.

Mr. Conness offered resolutions directing the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Interior to communicate the papers and correspondence relative to the case of the United States Agent, Vincent Gomez, for the Pomoche Grande. Adopted.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Patents to inquire the reasons for the dismissal of certain clerks from the Patent Office, and the appointment of others in their places, since September 1, 1868. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate then took up and passed the bill to give effect to certain treaty stipulations with foreign countries. It authorizes the President to employ a military force, when necessary, to guard alleged criminals delivered up by foreign countries under extradition treaties.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of various owners and masters of vessels of Hoboken, New Jersey, praying the intervention of Congress to protect all engaged in navigation from illegal exaction by State and municipal corporations.

Mr. Sterkweather presented the petition of citizens of East Lyme, Waterford, and New London, Connecticut, asking an appropriation to improve the channel of Niantic river, Connecticut.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Admiral Farragut and the officers and men of his fleet that passed Forts Phillips and Jackson under fire. The bill provides that they shall be entitled to the benefits of the prize laws in the same manner as they would have been if the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana had been there open and the prizes libelled therein. It gives cognizance of the case to any United States court having admiralty jurisdiction, and directs the payment of the awards out of the Treasury.

FROM MONTREAL.

The St. Patrick Hall Disaster.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—Further investigations show that no lives were lost by the St. Patrick Hall catastrophe. About thirty persons were injured, many seriously. About midnight the company in the Hall were startled by a sharp crack like a pistol shot. In a few moments a second and louder report was heard, when the plaster began to fall. A panic seized the crowd, and a rush was made for the stairs, most of them making good their escape.

The roof was of massive iron, surmounted by a statue of St. Patrick. This calamity is attributed to the hasty manner in which the hall was erected.

A violent snow storm has prevailed here for the past two days. All the trains are blocked up, and no mails have been received for forty-eight hours. In the neighborhood of Ottawa and Quebec the storm was also very severe.

From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Arrived, steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The New York Election Frauds—A Specimen Democrat—Advices from Europe and Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Vienna Mission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President has nominated a son of Minister Watt to be Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

The Case of Florence Scannell,

the recusant New York witness, was up in the House to-day. During the discussion Judge Kelley stated that Scannell had come over to Philadelphia and helped the Democrats to carry the election.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, replied that he would not allow such an insinuation to be cast upon his constituent. Brooks said that Scannell was unable to pay the costs of arrest.

Mr. Kelley replied that probably Scannell could raise money by mortgaging his trotting-horse here, which it was understood he owned.

Mr. Brooks offered a resolution to have Scannell discharged without the payment of cost. The debate was quite spirited, Mr. Brooks pleading the poverty of his humble constituent, and the other members stating that Scannell wore a diamond, and was a member of the New York Councils, all of whose members were rich. Mr. Brooks' resolution was laid on the table.

Scannell is comfortably quartered at one of the hotels here, and is endeavoring to make a martyr of himself in order to commend himself to the New York Democracy.

FROM CUBA.

Affairs in the Ever Faithful Isle.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—Arrived, steamship Eagle from New York January 28. The sugar market is animated. Provisions quiet. Other article flat and nominal.

The *Diario* has a long editorial article to day attempting to prove that the revolutionary General Arango was assassinated by order of General Quesada.

Late advices from St. Domingo state that the town of Seybo, in the Province of the East, has pronounced against Baez, and is in open rebellion.

A vessel just arrived from St. Thomas reports that the project for annexation to the United States is watched with a great deal of interest.

Late Venezuela papers say the vomito is still prevalent at Caraccas. The Italian Charge d'Affaires has died of it.

Many of the people prefer Rupert Monagas for President.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A large meeting was held in this city last night in favor of granting amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

The New Cortes.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Espartero has refused to accept a seat in the Cortes, to which he was recently elected.

The Bank of France.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 9,800,000f. in the last week.

Railroad Accident.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb 5.—A passenger train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad ran off the track at Beach Haven to-day. Many persons were injured, but none fatally. Galusha A. Grow was severely burned.

United States Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the resolution to authorize the payment of Senators from the reconstructed States from the beginning of the Fortieth Session of Congress, was taken up.

Mr. Morton made a brief argument in favor of the resolution, and cited several precedents in the action of both houses of Congress, which he claimed authorized the proposed payment.

Mr. Trumbull had thought that this proposition was dead. The Senate had already distinctly declared that the Senators in question should be paid only from the time their States were declared entitled to representation in Congress.

Besides, every Senator was obliged to declare, upon his honor, how many days he had been absent from the Senate, in order that his pay for that time might be deducted, so that these Senators from the South not having taken part at all in the first session of the Fortieth Congress, nor much in the second session, could not legally accept pay for those sessions. While Mr. Trumbull was speaking the morning hour expired, which brought up the unfinished business, the constitutional amendment.

The amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Williams was read as follows:—

"Congress shall have power to abolish or modify any restrictions upon the right to vote or hold office presented by the constitution or laws of any State."

He addressed the Senate in advocacy of it. One objection to the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee was that it might be evaded by State legislation providing that colored people should be disfranchised as disturbers or enemies of the public peace, or upon some similar pretext, having on its face no reference to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, although these, or one of these, might be the real ground of the disfranchisement.

Another objection was that it treated the suffrage question too narrowly with reference only to the immediate future, and to but one class of citizens, while the signs of the times indicate that that question must be considered with reference to all classes of citizens. His amendment was not open to these objections, but could be applied to all races, classes, and conditions, as might be thought necessary at any given time.